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LAST EDITION

WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL IN CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Measure Providing for Universal
Woman Suffrage Throughout
the Dominion Introduced by
Premier—Daylight Saving Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—There was but a short sitting of the House of Commons, yesterday, the proceedings being largely of a formal nature. A couple of bills were introduced, but following the procedure of the Canadian House, no speeches were made on their introduction. The more important one of the two was the Government's Universal Woman's Suffrage Bill, which was introduced by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, and read a first time. The bill provides that every female person who is a British subject, over 21 years of age, and who has resided three months in Canada, prior to voting, and who is not disqualified on account of race, blood or original nationality to vote at provincial elections, shall have the right to vote at federal elections. The reference to race, blood or nationality makes provision for Indians, Japanese, Chinese and alien enemies.

The definition of a British subject is as follows:

(a) Born a British subject and unmarried or married to a British subject and who has not become the subject of a foreign power.

(b) If she has herself been personally naturalized as a British subject and has not since become the subject of a foreign power.

(c) If, being a married woman and personally an alien, she has become a British subject by marriage or by the naturalization of her father as a British subject while she was a minor, and, in either case, has not done anything to forfeit or lose her status as a British subject, such a woman does not lose her right to vote by marrying an alien, unless he is an alien enemy.

The other bill which was read the first time was the daylight saving measure, which was introduced by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir George E. Foster. Owing to the fact that the daylight saving idea is to be put into effect in the United States, and that the Canadian railways have expressed their willingness to adopt the system, there is but little doubt that the measure will, this session, become law. It is practically the same measure which Sir George Foster withdrew in the closing days of the late Parliament.

In reply to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Robert Borden said that the convention between the United States and Canada, which dealt with reciprocal recruiting and financing, and of which details have already been made public, would be tabled as soon as it had been ratified by the United States Senate. The Premier added that the convention would probably be along the same lines as that between the United States and Great Britain. It provides for the conscription of British subjects in the United States and American citizens in Canada.

With the House sitting as a committee of the whole a resolution was moved by the Minister of Trade and Commerce in the following terms: "Resolved that it is expedient to provide that the Governor-in-council may, until the expiration of a period of three years after the termination of the present war, make regulations prohibiting the importation or exportation of goods of any class, description or origin, or produced or manufactured in whole or in part in any country or place specified in the regulation, either generally or from one to any country, subject to such exceptions (if any) as may be specified in the regulation and to any licenses the grant of which may be authorized by the regulation."

CHANGES IN BILL TO COMMANDEER TIMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Chamberlain bill authorizing the President to commandeer timber for war purposes has been further amended by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and again reported to the Senate. It is understood that the bill in its present form is satisfactory to the lumber interests which protested against the original measure. The provision empowering the President to direct and prescribe the manner of conducting lumbering operations has been eliminated from the bill.

GERMANS LOSE IN ACTION OFF DUNKIRK

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British Admiralty issued the following statement today:

"Vice-Admiral Dourer reports that an action occurred off Dunkirk between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. Two British and three French destroyers were engaged with a force of German destroyers which had previously bombarded Dunkirk for 10 minutes. Two enemy destroyers and two enemy torpedo boats are believed to have been sunk. Survivors have been picked up from two enemy torpedo boats.

"No allied vessels were sunk. One British destroyer was damaged but reached harbor. The British casualties were slight. There were no French casualties."

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

British Success in Palestine
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British have made another advance in Palestine, capturing three towns, it is announced officially. A counter-attack by the Turks was repulsed.

Activity on Sea and Land

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Germans were active on the sea and land early this morning as though an offensive were actually getting under way. Sir Douglas Haig reports a very heavy bombardment before dawn today on a 45-mile front from Venduile, south of St. Quentin, to the River Scarpe. At dawn also a squadron of German destroyers bombarded Dunkirk for 10 minutes before being engaged by two British and three French destroyers. Four enemy vessels are believed sunk without corresponding Allies' losses.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Bavarian troops overran the first enemy line southwest of Ornes, on the Verdun front, yesterday, and advanced as far as the Brule Ravine, capturing

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DAVID R. FRANCIS' MESSAGE TO RUSSIA

United States Ambassador Says
His Country Still Ally of Russia
and Will Help Any Gov-
ernment Resisting Germany

MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday) (By the Associated Press)—"Russia will eventually become a German province and Russians will lose their liberty if they submit to the peace forced by the Central Powers," David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, declared in a statement to the Russian people, issued from the American Embassy at Volodga.

He pledged American help to any Government in Russia that would resist the German penetration. He urged them to forget their political differences, and said that he would not leave Russia until compelled by force. His statement follows:

"The friendship between Russia and the United States, which has existed for a century or more, should be augmented, rather than impaired by Russia becoming a republic, and Americans are sincerely desirous that Russians be permitted to continue free and independent and not become subjects of Germany.

"I have not seen an authentic copy of the peace treaty but I am sufficiently acquainted with its provisions to know that if the Russian people should submit to it Russia not only would be robbed of vast areas of her territory, but her people eventually would become subjects of Germany. Russia would become virtually a German province and her people would lose the liberties for which their ancestors struggled for generations.

"My Government still considers America an ally of the Russian people, who surely will not reject the proffered assistance we would be prompt to render to any Government in Russia that will offer a sincere and or-

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BRITISH MINERS VOTE ON COMB-OUT SCHEME

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The miners' ballot on the government comb-out scheme in the Lancashire and Cheshire coalfields showed 14,840 for, 30,359 against; Cumberland 1857 for, 2587 against; South Wales 59,256 for, 60,871 against; North Wales 3311 for, 5106 against; Durham 33,576 for, 27,178 against; Northumberland 14,081 for, 8349 against; Leicestershire 894 for, 1483 against. The Leicestershire membership is 7570.

There were also many abstentions in North Wales and Cumberland.

LICENSES REFUSED TO LIQUOR USERS

Connecticut Commissioner of
Motor Vehicles Plans to List
Persons Who Drink to Ex-
cess—Issue Them No Permits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

HARTFORD, Conn.—Connecticut is one of the states—the list of which constantly is growing—that are awakening to the danger in permitting persons under the influence of liquor to drive motor cars, and their obligation to the public to put a stop to it. Gradually its treatment of such offenses grows more severe and its measures to suppress the menace more comprehensive.

It is of interest that last year the number of operators' licenses revoked or suspended increased more than 250 per cent above the number the year before.

As one man dealing with the situation, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, Robbins B. Stoeckel, plans to keep on file a record of persons in the State known to use liquor to excess, so far as such a list can be compiled. When any such person applies for a license, he is, of course, refused.

Further, the commissioner maintains an inspection service with police power constantly on the alert to arrest offenders. These inspectors are chosen carefully, and stationed in various parts of the State.

The law on the subject provides, in Section 18 of the motor vehicle laws of the State of Connecticut, that "No person shall operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquors or drugs." The commissioner, it is provided later, "shall revoke such license or certificate for a period of not less than one year for a violation of any provision of Section 18 or 19, or for a period of five years for a second or subsequent violation of any provision of Section 18."

A record of all persons convicted of drunkenness who hold operators' licenses is sent to the commissioner, in accordance with Section 44: "Each court shall, in case of conviction before it of any person for drunkenness, ascertain from the person convicted if he holds a motor vehicle operator's license in this State, and if so, such fact, with the record of the conviction, shall be reported by such court to the commissioner of motor vehicles within 48 hours of such conviction. The commissioner shall forthwith revoke such license for a period of not less than one year subject to appeal as provided herein."

It is provided also that an operator's license may not be granted a person convicted of drunkenness until one year from the date of such conviction.

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SIR ERIC GEDDES GIVES REVIEW OF WORLD'S SHIPPING

Great Britain Alone Is Building
140,000 Tons Monthly,
Against 160,000 Being Sunk
by Submarines and Mines

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, gave, yesterday, in the House of Commons, an exhaustive review of the shipping situation. The report had been eagerly anticipated since the decision to publish detailed figures. Sir Eric claimed that his figures were more reassuring than the country had anticipated, and much more reassuring than the enemy's people believed.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, for the Opposition, maintained that the figures were not nearly satisfactory enough, and that the First Lord's statement contained no guarantee for the future. He especially criticized the Government concerning the delay in undertaking the release of skilled engineers from the army.

The First Lord's most important statements were that the world's tonnage of ocean-going vessels had decreased by a net 2,500,000 gross tons during the war, the pre-war tonnage, exclusive of enemy owned, being 33,000,000. The percentage loss, therefore, was 8 per cent. The percentage loss of British tonnage only was 20 per cent.

During a year of unrestricted submarine warfare, Germany claimed over 9,500,000 tons of allied, British, and neutral tonnage sunk, the actual figure being 6,000,000, or a 58-per cent exaggeration. For January the exaggeration was 113 per cent.

The output of shipping for 1916 and 1917 was: first quarter, 1916, 95,000 tons, the following quarters being 108,000 tons, 125,000 tons, 213,000 tons, 246,000 tons, 249,000 tons, 248,000 tons and finally in the fourth quarter of 1917, 420,000 tons. In the latter quarter foreign construction was 512,000 tons, or 932,000 tons for the world exclusive of the enemy.

The world losses for the last quarter totaled 1,200,000 tons, bringing the Allies for that quarter within 100,000 tons per month of the losses. During the last quarter of 1917 the British alone lost 160,000 tons per month and built 140,000 tons per month.

The Opposition spokesman, Mr. McKinnon Wood claimed that Sir Eric selected the quarter of the lowest losses and the biggest building output for comparison, declaring that neither the figures for the whole of 1917 nor for the current quarter gave a satisfactory result.

Concluding a very detailed speech,

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SPANISH CIVIL SERVANTS STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—Owing to the government action against the juntas of employees in the ministries of public works, finance and interior, all the employees of postal and telegraph services have gone on strike. These employees are strongly backed by other associations and the situation has grave possibilities.

Señor La Cierva, the War Minister, went to the post office and appealed to the employees to give up their junta, promising reforms, alternatively threatening them all with instant dismissal. Subsequently the dismissal decree was published in official Gaceta.

OVERMAN MEASURE REPORTED TO SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Overman Bill, proposing broad powers for the President to coordinate government agencies in prosecuting the war, having been approved yesterday by the Senate Judiciary Committee, was reported to the Senate today by Senator Overman of North Carolina, and placed on the calendar. Senator Overman gave formal notice that he would call up the bill in the Senate after disposition of the Indian appropriation measure, probably within a fortnight.

A substitute bill, limiting the President's powers to the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board, the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Bureau of Mines, was offered by Senator Smith of Georgia.

OFFICERS VISIT AEROPLANE PLANT

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Howard Coffin, chairman of the Aircraft Board and H. Snowden Marshall, chairman of a Congressional Committee investigating airplane production, were expected here today.

The arrival this morning of three majors, a captain and a lieutenant of the signal corps was believed to indicate that an investigation of the plant of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation was about to begin. The officers were taken to the Curtiss plant shortly before noon.

RAILROAD BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today signed the bill bringing railroads under government ownership and control until 21 months after the end of the war.

STEPS TAKEN FOR TAGEBLATT TRIAL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Government today continued to lay the groundwork in the trial of Louis Werner, editor-in-chief, and Martin Darkow, managing editor, of the Philadelphia Tageblatt, witnesses being called to identify papers and books seized in the raid of the German newspaper.

Among the witnesses was August F. Herbert, a native of Germany, who was an editor and reporter on the newspaper for 10 years. He readily identified the handwriting of Werner and Darkow when manuscript copy was shown him.

LEAGUE POLITICAL ACTIVITIES DENIED

German Alliance Secretary Tells
Senate Committee That Orga-
nization Has Not Acted Con-
trary to Charter Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-examined by the Senate Judiciary Committee, investigating the German-American Alliance, Adolph Timm, secretary of the alliance, declared yesterday that the organization could not be held responsible for the utterances of its former president, Dr. C. J. Hexamer, who now resides in Philadelphia, and who, in a speech at Milwaukee, warned 10,000 German-Americans that it would be treason to desert German Kultur and to accept an "inferior culture."

Mr. Timm, who came to the United States when he was 20 years of age, and who has been active in furthering the unity of German-Americans, which is the principal object of the alliance, denied that the alliance had indulged in political activities contrary to the conditions of the charter under which it was incorporated.

For one who has been so closely associated with all the activities of the alliance Mr. Timm showed ignorance, which surprised members of the committee, even on matters with which he was believed to be familiar, as former editor of the official organ of the alliance. Asked by Senator King whether he knew that the organization urged the German-Americans in the United States to maintain racial integrity and not to be absorbed by the native elements, the witness shifted the blame for all such activities upon individuals and said that the alliance could not be held responsible for them.

Senator King, however, developed that 20 state branches of the alliance went to Chicago to the 1916 convention and at conferences, of which Mr. Timm was secretary, adopted resolutions to the effect that German-Americans should vote against Col. Theodore Roosevelt and President Wilson. These resolutions were adopted by the executive committee of the national alliance and appeared in the official bulletin. To these allegations Mr. Timm uniformly answered that the alliance took no political action as an organized body.

The facts as developed seem to indicate that members of the organization made every effort to have the different state branches act as independent units, to avoid putting responsibility on the chartered body. The activities of members and officials of the alliance, such as Dr. Hexamer, Mr. von Bosse and Mr. Timm himself, in the opinion of the investigating committee, leave no room for doubt that the national organization was at all times looked to as the leader in all matters of policy.

The witness characterized the utterances of Doktor Hexamer, who has been decorated by the German Emperor, as academic and in no way binding on the alliance. He denied that the editorials appearing from time to time in the official organ of the alliance, could be regarded as illustrating or throwing light on the policy of the body, contrary, as Senator Thomas Sterling, remarked to all accepted interpretation of editorials.

As read into the record of the hearing by Senator King, the aim of Doktor Hexamer was to bring about complete unification and centralization of the German element and to prevent assimilation by the "inferior culture." To regarding this solidarity was "a greater work than was accomplished in 1871" when Germany took Alsace-Lorraine.

"We hope," said Doktor Hexamer on one occasion, "to introduce German in every elementary school, the more it spreads the more comes to us and the more receive the Kristo-German Kultur," the spread of which was evidently the principal aim of Doktor Hexamer as president of the National German-American Alliance. Such phrases as "Deutschland ueber Alles," "Germanism," "German Kultur," from the official bulletin were read into the record. "These phrases," said Mr. Timm, "mean no harm."

Senator Wolcott, commenting on the enthusiasm showed by such men as Doktor Hexamer and Mr. von Bosse for things German, asked the witness to look over the copies of the official organ to see if it was not the case that the word "Americanism" never appeared in print in any issue.

JAPANESE MISSION RECEIVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Japanese military mission was received today by President Wilson. The mission will make a tour of the eastern part of the country, visiting war plants.

SOUTH DAKOTA FOR DRY AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PIERRE, S. D.—The House on Wednesday night passed the Senate resolution indorsing the National Prohibition Amendment by a unanimous vote. The Senate ratified the amendment on Tuesday, also unanimously.

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted to favor 10.
Number that have voted against 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 38.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 26.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 17-23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 24-25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

LENROOT LEADING IN WISCONSIN RACE

Supporters Claim That His Suc-
cess Is Assured—Nominee
Davies Opens Campaign for
the Senatorial Election April 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Congressman Lenroot is still leading in the race for the Republican senatorial nomination and his friends claim that his success is assured; but this has not been conceded by James Thompson, La Follette's candidate. Lenroot took the early lead away from Thompson and has climbed steadily until he is ahead by over 2000 votes. Many of the precincts have not reported, but some returns have been received from each of the 71 counties.

Victor L. Berger, Socialist anti-war candidate, carried Milwaukee, and is much stronger in the State than anticipated. Joseph E. Davies, Democratic nominee, has already begun his campaign for election April 2.

Unofficial Returns

Count When Resumed Today—Len-
root, 68,532; Thompson, 66,206

By United Press

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Unofficial returns complete from 22 counties and practically complete from the remainder of the State, show that Representative Irvine L. Lenroot is maintaining his lead over James Thompson for the Republican senatorial nomination. The vote when the count was resumed today stood: Lenroot, 68,532; Thompson, 66,206.

Further gains for Joseph Davies, Democratic nominee, brought his total to 54,173. Charles McCarthy, whom he defeated, 13,262. Victor Berger, Socialist, had polled 36,645.

Mr. Lenroot, at Marinette, Wis., denied today that he had authorized a statement he would withdraw in favor of Davies if he is nominated. He said he was making every preparation to fight for the senatorship.

Socialist Interpretation of Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Socialist interpretation of the Wisconsin elections, particularly as to the vote cast for Victor L. Berger, was voiced by Adolph Germer, national executive secretary of the American Socialist Party, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday afternoon.

"The outlook appears extremely encouraging," said Mr. Germer. "I understand both the Republicans and Democrats found a decrease in their vote of about one third, while the Socialists increased theirs by nearly 400 per cent. I have every hope of putting Berger over."

"Considering Berger's platform, I see the vote as an indication that the people are tired and weary of the war, and that they want immediate efforts made to bring about a peace conference. In addition, I think it is an expression of the consciousness of the injustice of the capitalist system."

AMERICAN-JAPANESE TONNAGE QUESTION

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A dispatch from Tokyo reports that the Japanese commission having in hand the question of furnishing tonnage to the United States met on Saturday last.

"America's proposed charter rate," the dispatch continues, "being one-half the local rate, it is understood that counter proposals for a charter rate to include insurance, evincing a spirit of compromise, were drawn up for transmission to America."

DUTCH SHIPS PUT UNDER THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

Reports to Secretary Daniels
Show That the Transfer Took
Place Without a Hitch—The
Vessels Are to Be Armed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By proclamation of the President, made public Wednesday night, all Dutch ships in United States ports are being taken over today by this Government for whatever use may be found necessary in the prosecution of the war against Germany. There are now 77 Dutch vessels in territorial waters of the United States.

The action of the President is based upon international law and congressional sanction. In a statement issued by him which accompanies the proclamation, he reviews the negotiations carried on with The Netherlands Government which have been intended to provide the free movement of ships for the relief of Holland and Switzerland. The President shows that the United States and her allies have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to secure the action of free will necessary in the carrying out of an agreement, because of the coercion of Holland by Germany, so that it becomes necessary for the use of this country and for the sake of Holland.

The owners of the vessels will receive full compensation in accordance with law, and in the event of the loss of any of the vessels

which was embodied in a tentative agreement which was submitted to the governments concerned in order that if acceptable it might be ratified, or, if unacceptable, a counter proposal might be made.

"The negotiations becoming prolonged, the Dutch delegates proposed, in order that their ships might sooner be put into remunerative service, that Dutch tonnage lying idle in American waters should, with certain exceptions, be immediately chartered to the United States for periods not exceeding 90 days. This proposal was accepted by the United States Government, and on Jan. 25, 1918, the Dutch Minister at Washington handed to the Secretary of State of the United States a note expressing the terms of the temporary chartering agreement and his Government's acceptance thereof. This agreement provided, among other things, that 150,000 tons of Dutch shipping should, at the discretion of the United States, be employed, partly in the service of Belgian relief, and partly for Switzerland, on safe conduct to Cote, France, and that for each ship sent to Holland in the service of Belgian relief a corresponding vessel should leave Holland for the United States. Two Dutch ships in the United States ports with cargoes of foodstuffs were to proceed to Holland, similar tonnage being sent in exchange from Holland to the United States for charter, as in the case of other Dutch ships lying in the United States ports.

"The agreement was explicitly temporary in character, and being designed to meet an immediate situation, prompt performance was of the essence. The Dutch Government at once disclosed, however, that it was unwilling or unable to carry out this chartering agreement which it had itself proposed. The first desire of the United States was to secure at once shipping, as contemplated by the agreement, to transport to Switzerland foodstuffs much needed by the state. One difficulty after another was, however, raised to postpone the chartering of Dutch ships for Swiss relief, and, although the reason was never formally expressed, it was generally known that the Dutch shipowners feared lest their ships should be destroyed by German submarines, even though on an errand of mercy, and though not traversing any of the so-called 'danger zones' proclaimed by the German Government. That this fear was not wholly unjustified has unhappily been shown by the recent act of the German Government in sinking the Spanish ship *Sardineiro* outside of the 'danger zone,' when carrying a cargo of grain for Switzerland, and after the submarine commander had ascertained this fact by an inspection of the ship's papers.

"In respect of Belgian relief, the Dutch Government expressed its present inability to comply with the agreement on the ground that the German Government had given Holland to understand that it would forcibly prevent the departure from Holland of the corresponding ships, which under the agreement were to leave coincidentally for the United States. The Dutch Government even felt itself unable to secure the two cargoes of foodstuffs which, under the agreement, it was permitted to secure, since here again the German Government intervened and threatened to destroy the equivalent Dutch tonnage which under the agreement was to leave Holland for the United States.

"Nearly two months have elapsed since the making of the temporary chartering agreement, and the proposed general agreement has lain even longer without reply on the part of Holland. Meanwhile, German threats have grown more violent, with a view to preventing any permanent agreement, and of forcing Holland to violate any temporary agreement.

"On March 7, through Great Britain, a final proposal, expiring on the 18th was submitted to Holland. A reply has been recorded which, while in itself unacceptable, might under other conditions have served as a basis for further negotiations. But the events to which I have alluded had served to demonstrate conclusively that we have been attempting to negotiate where the essential basis for an agreement, namely, the meeting of free wills, is absent. Even were an agreement concluded, there is lacking that power of independent action which alone can assure performance. I say this not in criticism of the Dutch Government. I profoundly sympathize with the difficulty of her position under the menace of a military power which in every way demonstrated its disdain of neutral rights. But since coercion does in fact exist, no alternative is left to us but to accomplish, through the exercise of our indisputable rights as a sovereign, that which is so reasonable that, in other circumstances, we could be confident of accomplishing it by agreement. Steps are accordingly being taken to put into our service Dutch shipping lying within our territorial jurisdiction. This action on our part and the similar action which is being taken by governments associated with us leaves to Holland ample tonnage for her domestic and colonial needs. We have informed the Dutch Government that her colonial trade will be facilitated, and that she may at once send her ships from Holland to secure the bread cereals which her people require. The ships will be freely bunkered, and will be immune from detention on our part. The liner *New Amsterdam* which came within our jurisdiction under an agreement for her return, will, of course, be permitted at once to return to Holland. Not only so, but she will be authorized to carry back with her the two cargoes of foodstuffs which Holland would have secured under the temporary chartering agreement had not Germany prevented. Ample compensation will be paid to owners of the ships which will be put into our service, and suitable provision will be made to meet the possibility of ships being lost through enemy action.

"It is our earnest desire to safeguard to the fullest extent the inter-

ests of Holland and of her nationals. By exercising in this crisis our admitted right to control all property within our territory, we do no wrong to Holland. The manner in which we proposed to exercise this right and our proposals made to Holland concurrently therewith cannot, I believe, fail to evidence to Holland the sincerity of our friendship toward her. (Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

The President's proclamation is as follows: "Whereas, the law and practice of nations accords to a belligerent power the right, in times of military exigency and for purposes essential to the prosecution of war, to take over and utilize neutral vessels lying within its jurisdiction;

"And whereas, the act of Congress of June 15, 1917, entitled, 'an act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the military and naval establishment on account of war expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes,' confers upon the President power to take over the possession of any vessel within the jurisdiction of the United States for use or operation by the United States;

"Now therefore I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in accordance with international law and practice and by virtue of the act of Congress aforesaid, and as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby find and proclaim that the imperative military needs of the United States require the immediate utilization of vessels of Netherlands registry, now lying within the territorial waters of the United States; and I do therefore authorize and empower the Secretary of the Navy to take over, on behalf of the United States, the possession of, and to employ all such vessels of Netherlands registry as may be necessary for essential purposes connected with the prosecution of the war against the Imperial German Government. The vessels shall be manned, equipped and operated by the Navy Department and the United States Shipping Board, as may be deemed expedient, and the United States Shipping Board shall make to the owners thereof full compensation, in accordance with the principles of international law.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done in the District of Columbia, this twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-second. (Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

"By the President, "ROBERT LANSING, "Secretary of State."

The following statement was given out by Secretary Daniels. "In compliance with a proclamation of the President, and in accordance with the rules of international law which give to belligerent powers the right, in time of military exigencies and for purposes essential to the prosecution of war, the authority to take over and utilize neutral vessels lying within its jurisdiction, orders were given to take over and man by the navy all the Dutch ships now lying within the territorial waters of the United States. These vessels will be taken over immediately and manned by the navy, and will be operated as may be necessary for essential purposes connected with the prosecution of the war. The services to which they will be placed will be jointly determined between the Navy Department and the United States Shipping Board. Later on it may become advisable to man some of these vessels with merchant crews supplied by the Shipping Board, dependent upon the special service on which they will be employed."

Dr. Loudon's Statement

Dutch Foreign Minister Tells Why Holland Agreed

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The conditions laid down by the Dutch Foreign Minister for the acceptance of the demands of the associated governments, as regards the taking over of Dutch shipping, are not likely to be acceptable to those governments, according to a dispatch from The Hague. It adds, however, that a concession may be made to the extent that the arming of the Dutch vessels may not be insisted upon.

The correspondent says that the Second Chamber yesterday debated the shipping question and the Premier, Dr. Loudon, in a further statement, explained that his Government had first intended to resist the associated powers' demands and only arrived at the present decision out of consideration for the imperative interests of provisioning and providing raw material for industries and with regard for the interests of the fleet and colonies.

The Government itself, said the Premier, must bear the responsibility for the decision, which could not be transferred to the Parliament. The ministers only regretted that they had not previously consulted the party leaders of the House.

Surveying the course of the negotiations, Dr. Loudon emphasized the necessity of Holland saving her merchant fleet, which was vital for the colonies, and taking care that it was not driven from the eastern seas. Obviously, he continued, once the Dutch ships were requisitioned, Germany would oppose their sailing and he concluded by announcing that when Germany demanded an exchange of vessels, the Dutch Government had immediately notified the American Government that it would be impossible for Holland to provide vessels for the Belgian relief service.

The speakers who followed the Premier expressed dissatisfaction with the conduct of the negotiations, but were most bitter against the associated governments. "By acting as we have," said Jank-

seer DeSavornin Losman, "we have our right of compensation, if a vessel is destroyed."

The Liberal Unionist, Mr. Patyn, declared: "The associated governments have done their best to drive us into the arms of the Central Powers."

The Moderate Liberal, Mr. Knobel, asked: "What shall we do if the associated governments accept our proposals and Germany torpedoes our ships bringing wheat?"

Pieter Troelstra, the Social Democratic leader, complained that the decision was taken without consulting the Parliament or the people. He was skeptical concerning the hypothetical 100,000 tons of wheat from the associated governments.

"The Dutch people ought not to put their hopes in America for provisioning," he declared, "but ought to endeavor to obtain wheat from Ukraine. The Government ought to pursue negotiations in that direction. German interests do not clash with a favorable attitude toward us; it is for this reason that we ought to take steps to obtain corn from Germany."

"In my opinion Germany would be well within her rights in considering our attitude toward the associated governments as effective cooperation in the war."

Forty-Six Ships Taken Over

Three Hundred and Fifty Reservists Boarded Vessels in New York Harbor

NEW YORK.—Forty-six Dutch ships were added to the American mercantile marine here today, when 350 naval reservists were sent out from the battery and boarded them in the harbor. Provisional officers in charge of men placed aboard the ships, ran up the Stars and Stripes immediately after boarding each ship, and the Dutch colors were hauled down.

Two patrol boats and two tugs took the reservists aboard at the battery and then proceeded to Ellis Island, where final instructions were given. Each boat was assigned to a district and details told off to board each ship. The provisional officers will remain in charge of the fleet until actual transfer to the Shipping Board is made.

APPEAL FOR RELIEF IN ASIATIC TURKEY

BERNE, Switzerland (Saturday)—Reports received here from 15 points in Asiatic Turkey by William N. Chambers, representative of the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief, corroborate recent advice respecting recent massacres on a large scale by the Turks. "From reliable sources I understand that the situation in the districts being occupied by the Turks is terrible," he said today. "On the pretext that Armenian bands are at work, the Turks are carrying out general reprisals. There is serious apprehension that similar atrocities are being begun in the Caucasus."

"All the resources of the people deported by the Turks are exhausted," said Mr. Chambers, "and the gravity of the situation is increasing. Our agents are appealing for largely increased appropriations. To discontinue our work now would mean death to multitudes. America cannot afford to hesitate in this great humanitarian effort to save the remnant of the persecuted Christians in Turkey."

NO SHORTAGE OF MEAT, IT IS STATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—S. W. McClure, secretary of the National Woolgrowers Association, the headquarters of which are in Salt Lake City, says that there is no shortage of meat in the United States. "During 1917," he says, "the figures show the per capita production of meat in this country at 238.7 pounds, as compared with 210 pounds the previous year and 191.9 pounds for 1914. While the official figures on production for 1917 have not yet been compiled, it is estimated by live-stock officials that they will show more than 240 pounds per capita."

OKLAHOMA SEES MONEY IN PEANUTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—County agents are urging the planting of peanuts as a war crop in southeastern Oklahoma. The farm demonstration agent of Pontotoc County reported to Frank Gault, president of the State Board of Agriculture, that from \$50 to \$112 an acre was realized from peanuts planted in that county last year. Mr. Gault stated that recently a carload of peanuts sold at Antlers for \$1.60 a bushel.

WOMAN PRESIDENT NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

WILMINGTON, N. C.—A woman, Miss Julia A. Thorn of Asheboro, N. C., has been elected president of the North Carolina Forestry Association. The part of women in after-the-war reconstruction was discussed at the convention. This, in part, actuated the committee in naming a woman for the presidency.

F. J. HENRY IN KANSAS CITY KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Francis J. Henry, counsel of the Federal Trade Commission, arrived from Omaha today to open hearings upon the activities of the packers as they pertained to the plants at Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.; Ft. Worth, Tex., and Oklahoma City, Okla.

NO CABARETS IN LIQUOR PLACES PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Dancing and cabaret entertainment in places in Philadelphia where liquor is sold will no longer be permitted.

PROFESSOR SCOTT NEARING INDICTED

Federal Grand Jury Also Presents Bill Against the American Socialist Society

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prof. Scott Nearing, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania, and of Toledo University, was indicted today by the federal grand jury on the charge of violating the espionage act. The American Socialist Society with which he is connected, was indicted on the same charge, both being accused of distributing a pamphlet entitled, "The Great Madness."

Scott Nearing has been active as a publicist opposed to the war and a peace advocate for more than a year. He resigned from the chair of economics at Toledo University in March, 1917, because, he complained, his work was being interfered with by persons who favored war between the United States and Germany. When the People's Council, a so-called pacifist organization, was formed in Chicago last September, he was made a member of the executive committee. A few days later his Toledo home was raided by Federal agents in search of literature denouncing conscription.

At an assembly of Socialists here in February called for the purpose of formulating a "peace program," Professor Nearing was one of the speakers. It was at his instance that James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, was chosen a delegate to an inter-allied labor congress which the delegates said was to be held in England this year.

AMENDMENT BLOCKED IN NEW YORK STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Friends of the prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution were able to muster but 24 votes in the State Senate after four hours of exciting debate. Twenty-six votes would have passed the amendment, so that the drys were two votes short of the necessary majority to ratify it. This disposes of the question, it is declared, for another year, as the Assembly has already defeated the measure.

Prohibition will now, in the opinion of the politician, be the leading issue in the state campaign, the prediction being that every candidate for state office, including 51 senators and 150 assemblymen, will be asked to go on record during the campaign for or against the federal amendment.

SPEEDING UP OF ALL WORK ADVOCATED

LEWISTON, Me.—Criticism of the nation for not preparing for the war and of the Administration for "spreading one-horsepower men over five-horsepower jobs," and for the Garfield calamity, were contained in the address of Louis A. Jack of Lisbon Falls, president of the Maine State Board of Trade at its semi-annual meeting today.

"Every manufacturing enterprise should be speeded up to the limit," he said, "and state ownership of water powers is the only solution of that question. America is in the war to win and inefficiency should not be tolerated; the best men should be selected even though they be strangers in political blood."

NON-COMBATANTS OF DRAFT AGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution calling on the War Department for information regarding the number of non-combatant officers of draft age, commissioned since the entrance of the United States into the war was introduced in the Senate today by Senator C. S. Thomas of Colorado. The senator said he had seen reports stating that 62,000 non-combatant officers had been commissioned and he desired to know if that was true.

BREAK APPROVED

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—Allied Nationals resident here have presented gold medals and diplomas to President Vira, the Uruguayan Foreign Minister, and the presidents of the Senate and House of Deputies, approving the break with Germany.

SOLDIERS AND LIBERTY LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—That returned Canadian soldiers will be used in the

campaign to float the next Liberty Loan in the United States appears from information that has reached the military authorities as to their willingness to go to the States to take part in the campaign. A wire has been received from Ottawa asking that several returned soldiers be recommended to take part in the campaign, and that the men who have been wounded in action should be recommended.

ATLANTIC SUN CREW LANDED IN SCOTLAND

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Nine men from this city and vicinity are members of the crew of the American steamship *Atlantic Sun*, torpedoed and sunk off the coast of England on Monday. Forty-nine of the crew were landed in Scotland. The *Atlantic Sun* carried a cargo of lubricating oil and since the beginning of the war had made 25 voyages to Europe with cargoes of oil. She was commanded by Capt. W. K. Miller of Birdsboro, Pa., who was making his first voyage, and was owned by the Sun Oil Company of this city.

"MARQUIS" PLEADS GUILTY OF THEFT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Edmond Rousselot, who as the "Marquis De Castillon," it is alleged, tried to negotiate a \$50,000,000 loan from J. P. Morgan & Company, for King Alfonso of Spain, pleaded guilty in the Federal Court today to having stolen official stationery from the United States Treasury department. He was remanded to the Tombs until Monday, when he will be arraigned to answer to two more indictments.

POULTRY PRICES DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—About 100 poultry raisers of Massachusetts met in Boston Chamber of Commerce this afternoon to form an organization to represent them in taking up the matter of prices with the National Food Administration. Prof. J. C. Graham of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, was elected chairman. Many of the poultry men claimed that unless feed prices and raising costs are reduced they will have to stop the business.

SOLDIERS INSURANCE RULING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American soldiers and sailors held by the enemy as war prisoners are excepted from provisions of the soldiers' insurance law requiring their signatures to applications for policies, in a senate resolution adopted today by the House. The law as passed required that applications made out by beneficiaries should be countersigned by the men insured.

DEFENSE SOCIETY PETITIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Petitions signed by nearly 75,000 residents of Louisiana, North Dakota and Michigan, and circulated by representatives of the American Defense Society urging enactment of more drastic laws to punish persons or organizations for pro-German activities or disloyal utterances were presented in the Senate today.

POWER OVER PRIVATE PROPERTY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the request of the War Department, Senator G. E. Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, today introduced a bill, forwarded by acting Secretary Crowell, giving the President power to take over private property of all kinds deemed necessary during the war.

RED CROSS MISSION SAFE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American Red Cross Mission to Rumania which fled from Jassy to Odessa to escape the advancing German armies, has arrived at Moscow. The party, headed by Henry W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., consists of 28 members.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ALLIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Substitutes for wheat are going to Europe in increasing quantities as the need there for foodstuffs becomes more acute and the sugar breadstuffs supplies decline. Sugar exports from the United States have been stopped by direct shipment from Cuba and Porto Rico.

WESTERN UNION NOTICE

BOSTON, Mass.—The Western Union Telegraph Company makes the following announcement: "HAYTI—Cable to Port-au-Prince repaired restoring normal route to that point."

I. W. W. CRIMES IN NORTHWEST

Senators Emphasize the Need of Strict Measures to Stamp Out the Organization

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Activities in the West of the Industrial Workers of the World were cited by Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate Military Committee today as making necessary passage of the Administration Bill giving the Government authority to commandeer timber and to conduct logging operations. He declared it might become necessary to send soldiers into the spruce districts.

"Not until men with guns were sent in, can we get the necessary spruce," he said. "The I. W. W. will not allow men to work in the forests."

Senators King of Utah and Hardwick of Georgia insisted that government timber operations should be by civilian and not military authority. Senator Jones of Washington said that so far as the lumber people of the Pacific Coast were concerned, such legislation as this was unnecessary, for they were glad to let the Government have what timber was needed. Denouncing I. W. W. activities and espionage, Senator Jones characterized reports of the I. W. W. being crushed out as untrue.

"The indications are that they are likely to break out this spring or summer as bad if not worse than before," he said, "calling for drastic and radical action."

Senator Borah of Idaho declared the Government could, by proper measures, suppress the I. W. W. without resort to mob force. The best course, he contended, was orderly, lawful action.

"It's difficult to place your finger on them," said Senator Borah. "They operate, not in writing, but only by an understanding between men. Military and lawful force will get their respect. The Government now has in its possession the evil genius of the I. W. W., a professional criminal for 20 years, who has taken the lives of at least 18 men. The I. W. W. believe he leads a charmed life. The best thing to crush the I. W. W. would be to punish him on the evidence of treason."

WAGES ARE INCREASED

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—The United States Rubber Company today announced increased wages on day and piece work, effective Monday, March 25, in its rubber boot and shoe mills at Woonsocket, employing 1500. Millville, Mass., employing 500 and Bristol, R. I., employing 4000. Schedules indicating the scope of the increases will be posted not later than next Wednesday.

ARREST ON SEDITION CHARGE

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Ricardo Flores Magon, active in a proposed revolution against the late President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico and found guilty here in June, 1916, of misuse of the mails through printing a revolutionary paper, was arrested today charged with sedition. He was held under \$25,000 bail.

ATLANTA JEWS MAKE APPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A mass meeting representing "every branch of Jewish thought," in the Forsyth Theater, adopted resolutions which were or-

dered sent to the President of the United States, the King of England and high officials of both countries as well as to the American Federation of Zionists. They embodied approval of the national projects of both countries and appealed to obstructionists in the Congress of the United States to look to the magnitude of the work that has been done rather than to scan the minor errors.

HOUSE PASSES WAR CORPORATION BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The administration bill to establish a war finance corporation was passed by the House today, 369 to 2.

FRENCH CHAMBER AND RAIDS

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The attempt of M. Mayras to interpolate the Government on air raids and reprisals was frustrated in the Chamber of Deputies today by M. Clemenceau. A better form of procedure, the Premier said, would be to allow the deputy to explain before the army committee which had the subject before it. The interpolation was then adjourned by a vote of 386 to 126.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

PARIS, France (Thursday)—A definite agreement has been reached between the French and German governments, taking immediate effect, regarding the exchange of prisoners. All private and non-commissioned officers affected will be repatriated and officers will be interned in Switzerland.

BANKHEAD HIGHWAY ROUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FORT SMITH, Ark.—The Bankhead highway, planned to extend from Washington, D. C., to Los Angeles, will pass through Arkansas and Oklahoma, according to a letter from J. A. Roundtree of Birmingham, Ala., secretary of the Bankhead Highway Association, to the Fort Smith Business Men's Club.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS FOR FRANCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One hundred American women physicians will leave within a few days for France, where they will work for the children of the Allies, it is announced today by the American Women's Hospitals, which is financing the project.

VILLA FOLLOWERS ROB TRAIN

EL PASO, Tex.—Villa followers under Epitacio Holguin dynamited and robbed a Mexico northwestern passenger and freight train today at Santa Sofia, 110 miles southwest of Juarez, killing two passengers and wounding 10.

KAISER AND THE WAR

LONDON, England (Thursday)—"We are at the decisive moment of the war, and one of the greatest moments in German history," said the Kaiser in a telegram to the Rhenish Provincial Council, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam.

SUNDAY BASEBALL MEASURE

ALBANY, N. Y.—A favorable report on the Sunday baseball bill was submitted by the Senate Committee on codes today. The measure has been amended by the addition of a clause which would legalize games after 2 p. m., on Sundays, unless the municipal authorities shall adopt ordinances against them.

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FILENE VALUES—Imported overseam lambskin gloves—black, tan, brown, gray, white, \$1.50.

FILENE VALUES—Imported overseam lambskin gloves, white with heavy black rows on back, black with white, \$1.50.

FILENE VALUES—Washable capeskin gloves, pique sewn. Sand, pearl white, tan, gray, \$1.50.

FILENE VALUES—White washable pique capeskin gloves. The same old customary quality, \$1.50.

FILENE VALUES—Lambskin gloves at \$1.50.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—street floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

DECLINE OF GERMAN MORALITY CHARGED

German Writers Deplore Fraud and Laxity in Economic and Public Life of Country — Minister Admits Evil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Complaints of the decline of the morality of the nation are becoming more and more frequent in Germany. At first the criticism was directed to the great increase of disorderliness among young people, which was largely attributed to the absence of so many fathers of families at the front, and to other war conditions. Latterly, however, attention has been directed to other aspects of the question, and articles, not confined to the press of any one party, have appeared pointing out that, in addition to the spectacle of selfishness and complete lack of patriotism presented by the vast amount of profiteering and speculation in foodstuffs and other commodities during the war, there is probably scarcely an individual in Germany today who has not rendered himself liable to criminal prosecution for contravention of one or other of the multitude of official regulations. The frank admissions of the now famous memorandum of the burgomaster of Neukölln are cited as evidence of the manner in which even public bodies deliberately exceed such regulations as those fixing maximum prices for various commodities, and this system of evading regulations has led in turn, it is declared, to a system of bribery which extends to official, as well as to commercial circles, while the general decline of both public and private morality is evidenced by the now frequent theft of foodstuffs and other articles sent by post, and the fact that a goods wagon cannot be left for a day on a siding without being pillaged.

One such article as this appeared recently in Herr Naumann's paper Die Hilfe, under the signature of Helms Potthoff, and read in part as follows: "The warning of the Prussian Minister of Commerce that the war must not be used for the purpose of exploitation has been unsuccessful. The war is universally exploited. So universally that a very worthy and respected merchant has dared to remark: 'He who does not become rich in this war does not deserve to have experienced it.' When munition firms and other army purveyors, sugar factories, breweries, dealers in foodstuffs of all kinds pay dividends of 20, 30, and 50 per cent and more, when they double and treble their capital, and present their shareholders with more shares merely in order to prevent the dividends rising higher, that is war profiteering, no matter how necessary and useful the goods supplied, and no matter whether some firms' profits do not exceed the limit fixed by the Federal Council. Until that is universally recognized, no change is possible. Laws alone cannot effect a change. On the contrary, the multitude of self-contradictory regulations has had the fatal effect of undermining respect for the law. . . . At the present moment there is no one in Germany amenable to punishment who could not be imprisoned for contravening some war regulation or another. What a state of affairs! The effects of it will be felt for generations after the conclusion of peace. The evil has eaten deeper, however. The lust for gain, which ruthlessly places private interest before the good of the community, is by no means limited to employers in agriculture, industry, trade, and commerce, but has also infected other classes which have not hitherto been accustomed to think on 'capitalist' lines. Employees and workpeople see what profits are made from their work. They also see how war profits are made, by what means millions are obtained from the Empire; and they partially follow the example of their 'betters,' not only by means of demanding higher wages, but also, which is worse, by making use of crooked methods. The chief of these is bribery, whether in the guise of tips, or the making of permanent provision for people, or allowing them a share in the profits, and so on. In wide circles of our economic life this bribing of employees has long since become a recognized method of doing business, without which neither an order nor a delivery of goods can be obtained. A second method is that of embezzlement and theft. I will not go so far as to assert that both are already recognized as customary, but every one can see that respect for the property of others has been very seriously undermined. If a wagon remains unguarded in the street or on the railway for only a short time it is certain to be half emptied.

"The worst of it is that both abuses have penetrated the bureaucracy. Who is surprised now when things sent through the post are 'lost,' or reach their destination with only half their contents? The war has necessitated the abolition of the former sharp distinction between the rulers and the ruled. Numerous private individuals have been entrusted with tasks of public administration and public officials have much more to do with economic matters than previously. This change has led to a decline in official morality also. Again I will not emphasize that I am not speaking generally, and above all do not wish to attach a stigma to the professional official. It is the supervisory staff which has not resisted the temptation to exploit the war, and there is no object in closing our eyes to facts. One such fact is that the employer who wants an official order, who is



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Hugh Cecil

Mrs. Burleigh Leach

anxious to have a consignment forwarded speedily by rail, who would like to have an account acknowledged and paid quickly, does well to provide an incentive to the zeal of the competent authorities. This unfortunately is confined not only to subordinate posts, but partially extends very much further up to circles of whose integrity we in Germany hitherto have rightly been proud. Here too fresh customs have been instituted that bear a desperate resemblance to what are called Russian conditions. The evil could not have grown so much in subordinate circles, had not the higher ones offended, and had not respect for the good old traditions of the bureaucracy grown dim. The main forms of the new method of earning money are present here too—in addition to providing oneself with foodstuffs, and so on, there is the prospect of a well-paid post in industrial life, and a secret share in business profits.

"Let those who consider these statements exaggerated," wrote Herr Potthoff, "making inquiries of honest men in commercial circles in Berlin or Hamburg, in the Rhineland or in Saxony. There, where most money is made, the most offenses are committed." Meanwhile, his testimony has since been confirmed from no less a quarter than the Lower House of the Prussian Diet. Speaking in that assembly recently the Prussian Minister of Finance himself deplored the decline of national morality, but remarked that it was far outweighed by the brilliant victories won by the German arms on land and sea. The remark provoked Dr. Franz Mehring, the new addition to the Socialist Minority ranks in the House, to scathing comment, the greater part of which was suppressed by the censor, but which was evidently an unqualified endorsement of Herr Potthoff's conclusions.

So far as can be gathered from the published epitome of his speech, Dr. Mehring said, in part: "The Minister expressed anxiety as to the injury to the morality of the nation inflicted by the long war, but considered that this counted for little against the brilliant achievements of our army and our fleet in the world war. The Bible, however, asks what will it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul. The view of the Bible coincides exactly with the view of modern culture that the moral ruin of a great national body by deceit, theft and cheating and swindling of all kinds is an evil that can never more be covered and gilded by military fame. Great state institutions like the post have become great dens of thieves, whole classes of the population have been hurled into the bottomless pit, and all the behests of morality have been trampled under foot in the insatiable lust for gain. This evil is rooted too deep in the conditions of the world war to be capable of extermination by legal prosecutions. It is deeply to be deplored that the Minister should have said that so terrible an evil was of little consequence in comparison with the deeds of the army and the fleet. When a people begins to tread underfoot against its own broad masses the simplest obligations of communal feeling, the most primitive behests of loyalty and honesty, it is sick in its inner core, and no victories can remedy the fact.

"The Minister of Finance has entirely forgotten the state of siege, with all its various accompaniments, the censorship, preventive arrest, and so on. It is really then already a matter of course with our Government that the people, while it is defending itself, should be deprived by an iron military dictatorship of all those civil rights that make its national existence worth while? The censorship is making the same havoc in the mental realm as the unbridled lust for money is making in the economic realm. The systematic misleading of public opinion by the censorship will one day avenge itself in the most terrible manner on the mental development of the nation. The censorship escapes being utterly unendurable only thanks to the fact that it has of itself produced a natural reaction in the shape of an underground literature, and has thus opened a small ventilation hole for historical veracity in Germany."

THE WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

Mrs. Burleigh Leach, New Controller-in-Chief of Great British Movement, Gives Her Views on Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The war has given every one the chance to do his or her bit. The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, the Waacs, as the French first dubbed them, and as they are now popularly known on both sides of the Channel, have been the means of enabling the great reserve of energy, capacity and patriotism of British women to become a factor in the winning of the war for justice and freedom. The success of the organization, the story of its development, of how it first triumphed over conservatism and prejudice at home in Great Britain and then abroad in France; how its activities, its opportunities for service have widened, and what high opinions the women have won for themselves from those competent to form an opinion, is all well known. The appointment of Mrs. Burleigh Leach to the controllership-in-chief of the W. A. A. C., following on the retirement of Mrs. Chalmers Watson, is in itself an excellent illustration of the opportunity which the need of the country in time of war has given to a woman with a capacity for hard and thorough work. Mrs. Leach began at the beginning. Before joining the W. A. A. C. she had served in the Women's Legion in the capacity of a camp cook. Not that she knew how to cook when the war began. She did not, but she trained and she was among those who began to break the ice with the military organization by taking over the management of the kitchens in some of the military camps in England. Soon she was put in charge of increasingly large numbers of workers of the Women's Legion, and, finally, on joining the W. A. A. C. she was given responsible posts which have culminated in the controllership general.

It is quite safe to prophesy that the new controllership-in-chief will make a success of the appointment. One only need talk to her a few minutes to feel the warmth and cheerful helpfulness of her point of view. There is nothing of red tape officialdom here, but a sympathetic reaching to the core and essentials of a situation, and a kindness and compassion which should indeed make for wise judgment and far-reaching beneficial influence in her control of the women's army.

Her first intention on taking up this work is to get immediately into personal touch with the women just where they are in their work both in England and in France. "I intend, as soon as I possibly can," Mrs. Burleigh Leach said to The Christian Science Monitor representative, "to get among them and explain the attitude which should exist in the administrators toward the women. I think that in some cases there has been a tendency on the part of the administrators (the women officers of the W. A. A. C.) to rely on the prestige and dignity which their uniform bestows on them, instead of winning the affection of the

women, and in that way leading them to see that the work is worth doing for its own sake and for the great cause which they have enlisted to support."

Mrs. Burleigh Leach regards every woman as a possible cooperator in the work. She makes no hard and fast rules as to who, by their previous opportunities and achievements, are fit or not fit. A woman may have had a professional training and have excelled in her own particular line, and yet may prove to be totally unfit to lead women. On the other hand, women whose circumstances have not led them into the adoption of any set line of work, who are what are termed in the labor market 'unskilled,' may quite well turn out to have just that knack which will make splendid administrators of them. While saying this, Mrs. Leach perfectly recognizes that the opposite is just as likely to be the case, that the idler before the war may prove the incompetent during the war, and the woman with years of professional experience, a very rock and stand-by in the storm—her position is simply this, "You cannot tell until you try," and, "Let everybody try, it will be soon enough to say no good, when anybody proves themselves so." Even then there is something about Mrs. Burleigh Leach which makes one tolerably certain that that crestfallen "Waac" would be given another opportunity somewhere and somehow.

"I can tell you," she said, after having remarked on the wonderfully rapid growth of the movement, a growth which has made it impossible for as strict a control to be kept on the choice of the administrators as could have been wished, "that the way in which this work has brought out the qualities of the women engaged in it, has amazed me. It is a builder up of character, and the material of which the women's army is made is such as only to need tactful sympathetic leadership to bring out the highest qualities of loyalty to their work and to those under whose authority they accomplish it."

Mrs. Burleigh Leach was asked if she would like to make any statement regarding the scandalous rumors which have been set in motion about the Women's Army in France. Very characteristically she said: "The fact is, that the cases of women having been sent home for reasons of misdemeanor abroad are so few—they can be counted on the fingers of one hand—that people simply won't believe it. They think we are too good to be true." Mrs. Burleigh Leach added with a laugh, "but they have got to learn to know otherwise. And, with a promise of news of the women in France for The Christian Science Monitor at the close of her tour of inspection, the interview, in a quiet, spacious room in Devonshire House, with the controller-in-chief of the W. A. A. C.'s terminated.

CANNED MEAT PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Food Controller has made an order fixing maximum prices for the sale of canned meats, subject to certain conditions. The maximum prices applicable on the occasion of any sale other than a retail sale are fixed on the basis that the containers are labeled and lacquered or painted and that the goods are delivered ex warehouse. Where the goods are not sold on these terms a corresponding adjustment shall be made in the price. No additional charge shall be made for containers or for cases or other packages. On the occasion of a retail sale no additional charge shall be made for giving credit or making delivery. When any contract, existing on Feb. 14, 1918, for the sale of any canned meats, provides for the payment of a price exceeding the permitted maximum price, the contract shall stand so far as concerns canned meats delivered before Feb. 14, 1918, but shall, unless the Food Controller otherwise directs, be avoided so far as concerns canned meats agreed to be sold above the permitted maximum price which have not been so delivered.

POLAR MEDAL AND CLASP AWARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The King has recently approved the granting of the Silver Polar Medal and Clasp inscribed "Antarctic Expedition 1914-16" to a number of members of the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914-16, including Sir Ernest Shackleton, C. V. O. (clasp only), Lieut.-Commander F. A. Worsley, R. N. R., R. D. S. O., and 16 others of the Endurance party, and 15 members of the Aurora party. Six members of the Endurance party receive the medal in bronze, as do five members of the Aurora party.

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LETTERS

Why the American Fights

To The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
I am inclosing to you a letter from an American soldier on the French front believing that you will find his point of view well worth offering to your many readers. His letter follows:

Somehow in France, February, 1918.

The Russian peace is about as unpleasant an example of "Might makes right," as I ever care to see. It is of course, disgraceful, but rather inevitable, considering the anarchy in Russia. It means, of course, all the more work for us, for it gives Germany a new pride of power, a new and boundless food supply, new gold currency, takes away the eastern obstacle, and enables Germany to put many more troops in the west, etc. Moreover, we must now not only beat the Germans sufficiently to get our own war aims satisfied, but we must also beat them so thoroughly as to break up absolutely the results of this nefarious peace, not because Russia deserves it—she doesn't deserve anything—but because we cannot, for the sake of future peace, let Germany keep such ill-gotten spoils. On the surface, it's hardly encouraging, but it's got to be "Heads up and win the war" with us every minute, and we'll pull through. It won't be easy, and it may take a long time, but we have to do it—there is no choice. One comes to realize over here—very poignantly—that German domination would mean—our only alternative—and it is unthinkable. I have already seen and heard things one can not well discuss, but do try to help make people realize at home that this war means everything, absolutely everything that is worth while, and we've got to win it! I can not make it too strong that there is no choice!

In rereading some of your letters I came across something I must have missed before, where you say: "Don't you sometimes wish you were back in the Ayer camp? Be honest now." I shall, and it is true when I say that if today someone offered me a secure \$20,000-a-year position in the United States, and if I were perfectly free to leave the army, I would not hesitate a moment in turning down the offer. No, dearest mother and father, there's something a great deal bigger than personal comfort and safety and affections concerned. I have had a big awakening over here, and I would not be anywhere else in the world just now, had I the choice. It is patriotism, yet it is more than patriotism; it is pride, yet it is far more than pride. There is something at stake in this war bigger than the fate of a nation, even our own; it is a supreme test of might against right, and in the face of it all personal considerations must be swept aside. The one great good of this war is that it is teaching us as individuals, and I hope as a nation, the value of self-sacrifice; and I feel only pity for those who can not attain it. I am fighting in it for the hope that my son—should I be so fortunate as to have one—shall not have to fight in another one, and I want to be able to tell him that in the Great War I was in the firing line, not safe back home training reserves. I firmly believe that every man who is fit to be on the firing line should be there, regardless of any personal considerations. Do not blind yourselves to the one great fact: it is our war over here as much or more than it would be on our own coasts, and we are fighting, not only for America, but for the very rock foundations of civilization and liberty. Under the circumstances, my frank and fervent opinion is that any man who honestly wants to stay in America in a draft camp when he is eligible and fitted to be over here is a coward or worse—this is, of course, no disparagement to the ones allotted to do so. Lord knows, I hate fighting and I hate war, the more so since I have seen some of its work, but I remember, and we all must remember, this:—If a premature peace is made, or a peace which does not in every detail satisfy our war aims and crush German militarism forever—we have failed, and the whole thing will come back again! This is a pretty stiff tirade, I grant you, but I am making it purposely

as strong as I can, for I want to impress you with the absolute necessity of putting all thoughts of personal desires aside till the war is won. After the success, we shall reap the fruits, but first must come the success. Don't think for a moment that I don't appreciate how pleasant it would be to be near you all in America, but the very fact that I do appreciate it makes me all the more glad I am over here.

So you see, it's a case of "carry on" with determination, and never allowing discouragement to creep in, for us. Then we'll win the war by the only way that can impress the Germans, military victory, and then—well, then I'll be glad to get home.

SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

DURATION OF THE TRANSITION PERIOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—In the course of a series of articles on "Reconstruction," by Georg Bernard, appearing in Plutus, he makes the following remarks as to the probable duration of the so-called "Transition Period" after the war:

"I have never understood how persons occupying a prominent position in public life, in speaking of the transition period, could allow themselves to fix its duration off-hand at one, two, or at the outside three years. My own opinion is that it will be by no means so brief. On the contrary, after the terrible convulsions of the war period, there is every reason to expect that the period of transition will last very much longer than this. Should we be so fortunate as to finish the war by this spring, it will have lasted altogether something under four years. But these four years in the extent of the dislocation which they have produced, are to be compared only to former wars which have lasted for decades. I am not speaking of what is ordinarily called displacement of values. But I have in view the fact that at the call of military duty millions of men in all the belligerent states were thrown out of their proper employments; that this war has drawn into its vortex the most distant colonies, that the submarine warfare has disturbed communications between all parts of the globe, and that none of the belligerent countries has been able to repair, even partially, the wastage in its stocks of material.

"Besides all this, there are the important facts that the production of raw material has everywhere been hampered, that financial relations have been dislocated, and that the exchanges of almost all countries have been shifted from their party, those of the belligerent countries in a downward and of the neutral countries in an upward direction. Perhaps it will never be possible to restore certain relations of an economic nature as they were in the past. What is certain is that the creation of anything like a position of equilibrium will take at least a decade, and probably much more. Anyone who seriously faces the actual situation must be prepared to see a system of transitional economy established for a period of at least 10 to 15 years. And the abolition of state control and intervention is not to be thought of before that date."

HEAVY LIQUOR SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—With the announcement that the federal bone-dry law will go into effect on April 1, local wholesale liquor dealers and express offices are making ready for heavy shipments to Ontario during the next two weeks.

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SHIPYARD LABOR TROUBLES PASSING

Conditions Greatly Improved in Eastern Section of United States—Workmen Coming to Oppose All Tactics of Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recent labor disturbances in eastern shipyards are on the way toward amicable settlement the Shipping Board announces. The riveters and caulkers who walked out of the Baltimore yards on Tuesday have returned to their work. The only explanation offered for the walk-out was that a misunderstanding had existed.

Officials declare that the sentiment is growing more and more each day against strikes or anything which will tend to check the war preparations of the Government. It is noted that practically all of the strikes which have been staged have been at the instigation of local labor leaders, and not with the cognizance of the national leaders of the same organizations. National labor leaders declare that as far as their power goes nothing will be countenanced in the way of obstructionist tactics.

The Wage Adjustment Board of the Shipping Board is endeavoring equitably to adjust the wages and hours of the men. In many cases satisfaction has been expressed with the findings of the board. The only dissatisfied elements, it is said, are in small numbers. Even the ship carpenters appear to be willing to accept the standard of fairness agreed upon by the Government in connection with heads of the various organizations, in spite of the stubborn attitude of their so-called chief, W. S. Hutcheson. As regards the labor situation, it may be safely said, if the opinions of those most intimately connected with the labor situation can be accepted as being indicative of the true state of affairs, that there is more room for optimism now than at any time since the Government began building ships.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—The Rev. Dr. Dickie, presiding at the closing exercises of the Montreal Technical Institute, said that the reason for the regrettable early closing was the lack of financial support. Walter G. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, said the Government had spent \$12,415,000 on education in the last year. If it had not done all that some educational bodies could desire, it should be observed that the Government had had to aid from 300 to 400 charities, and had given \$250,000 more for the encouragement of farming in the last year. Mr. Mitchell said that 13,795 pupils were attending technical schools in the Province now. The Government recognized that no branch of public work was more important than providing education for youth.



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GERMANS STIRRED
OVER REVELATIONSVice-Chancellor Claims Prince
Lichnowsky's Memorandum
Showed Striking Veneration
for Foreign Diplomats

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador to Great Britain at the outbreak of the war, did not clearly understand the course of events after the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Frederick von Payer, the Vice-Chancellor, explained to the Reichstag during a discussion of the revelation made by the Prince in which he criticized Germany's foreign policy. The Prince has resigned his rank and expressed regret.

"The memorandum of Prince Lichnowsky," said the Vice-Chancellor, "was permeated by a striking veneration for foreign diplomats, especially British, and by an equally striking irritation against almost all German statesmen. The result was that he was regarded frequently by Germany's most zealous enemies as their best friend because they were personally on good terms with him."

"The fact, as he admits, that he attached at first no great importance to the assassination of the Austrian heir apparent and was displeased with his situation, judged otherwise in Berlin, makes plain that he had no clear judgment for the events that followed and their import."

Turning to the attempt of the Prince to put the blame for the war on Germany the Vice-Chancellor said:

"The German Government did not reject all Great Britain's mediation proposals. Sir Edward Grey's last mediation proposal was very urgently supported in Vienna by Berlin."

Prince Lichnowsky, he added, had declared that the memorandum written in August, 1916, was prepared without documentary material and was intended for the family archives.

Von Stumm, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, discussing the memorandum, declared:

"Prince Lichnowsky's strong optimism with reference to German and British relations frequently failed to coincide with the views of the German Foreign Office. When his hopes of an Anglo-German understanding were destroyed by the war, he returned to Germany greatly excited and did not restrain his criticism of the German policy. His excitement increased when the German press attacked him. These circumstances must be considered in gauging the value of the Prince's memorandum."

The debate was resumed on the Russo-German peace treaty. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, National Liberal, eulogized the policy of peace which, he said, the Emperor had always pursued. He deplored that, while Great Britain oppressed neutral countries and Germany spared them, Germany's circle of friends was not increased. He regretted the renunciation of a Russian war indemnity.

Dr. Stresemann interpreted the Chancellor's words, in which he put the responsibility for the coming battles on the enemy, as meaning that the enemy would also bear the responsibility for the change in the German policy regarding territorial questions and war indemnities.

This was loudly applauded by the Right and the National Liberals.

Count von Westarp, Conservative, said:

"We demanded in the peace treaties no war indemnity and we have obtained only small economic advantages. This procedure should not be followed in the coming peace treaties. A heavy war indemnity ought to be imposed on Rumania."

A war credit of 15,000,000,000 marks was brought before the Reichstag for the first reading. Count von Roedern, secretary of the imperial treasury, said Germany's monthly war costs had increased from 2,000,000,000 marks in the winter of 1915-16 to 3,750,000,000 in the last five months, owing to the increased supply of necessities of war. He gave the total cost of the war as 550,000,000,000 marks, of which he said the Entente had expended 370,000,000,000.

Germany's military successes, he said, had silenced the guns in the East, and the full power of the nation was now directed against the West. Germany's enemies there did not desire to hear anything about peace, he asserted, adding that she could not be vanquished by the catchwords of M. Clemenceau and Mr. Bonar Law. He continued:

"It is easy for President Wilson to thunder against so-called militarism. From the East and West his country is protected by oceans. His country is the strongest on the American continent and has no dangerous neighbors, as have the Central Powers, which are in the heart of Europe, surrounded by formidable military powers."

The credit passed both first and second reading without debate.

BRITISH SHIP LOSSES
FOR WEEK TOTAL 17

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Admiralty reports the loss by mine or submarine of 17 British merchantmen in the week ending March 16. Of these, 11 were 1600 tons or over, and six under that tonnage. Two fishing vessels were lost and 11 merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked. The arrivals of ships at British ports for the week were 2098 and the sailings 2317.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the weekly average of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, for the

first six months after Feb. 25 to be: Arrivals and departures, 5260; number of vessels sunk, 26; per cent sunk 51; best of attacks, 17. The weekly result, beginning with the second six months, is as follows:

Week	Arrivals and Departures	% Best of Attacks
Aug. 26.....	5,309	23
Sept. 2.....	4,816	23
Sept. 9.....	5,612	18
Sept. 16.....	5,482	28
Sept. 23.....	5,486	15
Sept. 30.....	5,422	13
Oct. 7.....	5,151	16
Oct. 14.....	4,218	18
Oct. 21.....	5,237	25
Oct. 28.....	4,808	18
Nov. 4.....	4,763	12
Nov. 11.....	4,432	6
Nov. 18.....	4,394	17
Nov. 25.....	4,180	21
Dec. 2.....	4,307	17
Dec. 9.....	4,810	21
Dec. 16.....	4,960	17
Dec. 23.....	4,771	12
Dec. 30.....	4,185	21
Jan. 6.....	4,329	21
Jan. 13.....	4,290	8
Jan. 20.....	4,497	8
Jan. 27.....	4,691	15
Feb. 3.....	4,712	15
Feb. 10.....	4,676	19
Feb. 17.....	4,715	19
Feb. 24.....	4,762	18
Mar. 2.....	4,224	18
Mar. 9.....	4,108	18
Mar. 16.....	4,415	17

DAVID R. FRANCIS'
MESSAGE TO RUSSIA

(Continued from page one)

ganized resistance to the German invasion.

"If the Russian people will be brave and patriotic, will lay aside temporarily their political differences and be resolute, firm and united, they will be able to drive the enemy from the borders and procure, therefore, at the end of 1918, an enduring peace for themselves and the world."

MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday)—(By the Associated Press)—Leon Trotsky's reply to the Allies' inquiries concerning reports that the Bolsheviks had armed thousands of German and Austrian war prisoners in Siberia, who now threaten the trans-Siberian railway, was, "Send trained officers and investigate. I will give you a train."

The offer was accepted, and tonight Capt. William R. Webster and Capt. W. L. Hicks left for Irkutsk, Tchita, and other points where the Germans are reported to be provided with rifles, field pieces and ammunition.

The Bolshevik papers charge that the reports of the menace of armed German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia is part of the German propaganda to discredit the Soviet Government and encourage Japanese intervention.

Mr. Trotsky also has asked the American military mission for 10 American officers to assist him as inspectors in organizing and training a new volunteer army and has requested the services of American railway engineers and transportation experts to assist in the reorganization of the railways. He has also asked for American railway equipment in the way of locomotives and cars.

The Siberian Question
By United Press

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—A Russian Telegraph Agency dispatch from Vladivostok describes a meeting in Peking on March 16, said to have been attended by Mr. Putiloff, Mr. Guchkov (War Minister in the Kerensky Government), Admiral Kolchak and Chinese and Japanese generals.

The Japanese representatives are said to have declared that the entire anti-Bolshevik portion of Russia is demanding allied occupation of Siberia, as far westward as Irkutsk, promising to supply the necessary forces.

The Japanese stated, according to the dispatch, that America would receive the Ussuriisk region railway; China, the East Chinese railway, and Japan the Japanese region as far as Irkutsk. A special Russian Government for the occupied region was discussed.

Mr. Trotsky addressed the Moscow Soviet and received great applause when he pleaded for the immediate creation of a large Russian army.

"According to foreign reports, 200,000 Austro-German prisoners are armed and ready to seize the Trans-Siberian region," Mr. Trotsky said.

"The Japanese are spreading their report throughout the world, in order to excuse their occupation of Siberia. I have no doubt but that the French Bourse would sell Russia, if it were offered Alsace-Lorraine in return."

"If the western proletariat does not support us, we will perish."

"We have no illusions regarding the attitude of the European bourgeoisie. We need an army for war against the whole of capitalist, imperialist Europe."

"Our army was destroyed in three years of war—unable to withstand the effects of a war with armies of other developed countries."

Wilson Attitude Praised

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Under the heading "The Washington Lead" The Daily News devotes an editorial of a column to praise of President Wilson for standing by the Russian revolution.

"It is the duty of the Allies to show the same tendency," says the newspaper. It contends that the Allies should be grateful to President Wilson for the sagacity he has shown regarding intervention by Japan, and denounces those who have called for an intervention. It continues:

"There are interests to be preserved which call for action by the Allies, but it must be action taken with the full consent of the Russian Government and with the single idea of protecting all that concerns the rights and future liberty of the Russian people. The lead which Mr. Wilson has given in this critical and delicate matter has been of incalculable service. He has kept his mind above considerations of momentary expediency and fixed on permanent ideals which should alone govern the action taken. Japan has respected this loyalty to principle."

SIR ERIC GEDDES
GIVES REVIEW OF
WORLD'S SHIPPING

(Continued from page one)

The First Lord said that with a view to giving the public complete confidence, Lord Pirrie, who had secured enormously the best building results, had been appointed Controller-General of mercantile shipbuilding under the First Lord, but not under the Admiralty Board, and with direct access to the War Cabinet.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—One of the most important statements recently made to the country was the speech delivered in the House of Commons on Wednesday, by Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty. He appealed the demand, which has become general of late, that the country should be told the exact amount of the shipping losses, and he also announced the appointment of Great Britain's foremost builder, Lord Pirrie, as Controller-General of merchant shipbuilding.

Figures on the shipping output and tonnage losses of Great Britain would be published regularly hereafter, it was announced by Sir Eric, during the debate on the navy shipbuilding bill. It would not be in the national interest, however, to give the tonnage of losses up to date, he added.

The total allied and neutral tonnage was now 42,000,000, he continued, largely due to new construction by the United States and the seizure of German ships.

The output of new tonnage, he continued, was very low in 1915, and reached its lowest point in 1916. This decline had been coincident with the increased output of munitions. Before the intensified submarine war began Great Britain was 1,300,000 tons behind.

At the present time, he continued, 47 shipyards with 209 berths were engaged on ocean-going merchant vessels. The shipyard work was completely disorganized during the first two years of the war from various causes, he explained, but nevertheless there had been an enormous accomplishment by the shipbuilding industry.

It was well within the capacity of the allied yards and even of the British yards, he declared, to make good the world's losses if given an adequate supply of men and material. British shipping had suffered the most, he pointed out, but the British had contributed the greatest naval effort of the Allies and had sustained the greatest attack, and should not bemoan their scars.

His figures on the world's tonnage were reached after deducting lake craft and a considerable amount of small craft. His figures on the tonnage sunk included vessels damaged and ultimately abandoned. The figures on losses included those due both to enemy action and marine risks.

The head of the Admiralty emphasized the importance of the gradual withdrawal of men from the army for the shipyards, so that the army should not be impaired and men might be replaced by efficient substitutes. The yards were gradually getting from the army all the skilled and semi-skilled shipyard men, he said, but there was still a considerable deficiency in the requirements of the shipyards which must be filled by newly trained men, by dilution and by grading up.

The output of repair work, continued Sir Eric, had increased in February, 1918, as compared with August, 1917, by 80 per cent; 10 times more naval craft were docked for repairs in the last quarter of last year than in peace time, and more than 3000 ships were dealt with in that period. The men so employed might have produced 500,000 tons of merchant shipping if they had been engaged in building.

The three main factors in the building problem, said the speaker, were: First, patrol and other craft to destroy submarines and safeguard ships at sea; second, salvage and repair work; third, the building of new merchant ships.

Sir Eric admitted that the disappointing results for the January and February building gave justifiable cause for anxiety. He denied the charge that the Admiralty was an ungenerous godmother to merchant shipping. The naval service, he declared, had often subordinated its interests to merchant shipping.

The drop in the curve of merchant tonnage losses was attributed by the speaker mainly to the efficiency of the patrol and anti-submarine craft and to the valuable convoy work of other vessels.

The great effort in construction and repair work had been made, the First Lord pointed out, concurrently with the enormous increase in the output of munitions. The output of guns and ammunition in 1917 was nearly double that of the previous year and the output of airplanes was two and one-half times as large, while arrangements were in progress during 1917 providing for great increases this year.

The First Lord defended the Shipping Controller and the Admiralty against charges that shipbuilding had been delayed by changes in designs of ships on the stocks. The reason for the changes, he said, to secure increased speed that submarine attacks might be evaded, to secure greater comfort for the crews, to simplify the designs, to convert ships into oil tankers and to provide additional heavy gun mounting.

The yards had suffered from a shortage of material during the summer months of 1917, he admitted, but today the material position was satisfactory and the stocks in the yards were more satisfactory than for years. The need today was for skilled labor. He hoped within a few weeks it would be for unskilled labor only.

The delay in the output for January and February was largely due to

repairs and the conversion of ships into oil tankers, which class the Germans had set themselves to sink. The net addition to labor in the last seven months had been 18,000 men, mostly unskilled. During February there was an increase of 2500 men, which was as many as the yards could digest. After announcing the appointment of Lord Pirrie, the First Lord mentioned the Pirrie yards as putting more than half their output into standardized ships, and said he hoped before long it would be possible to launch one standard ship every fortnight from these yards. He urged all concerned to throw themselves into the production of the 100,000 tons of shipping monthly, which was necessary to overtake the present rate of loss.

In general reply to criticisms raised in the debate, the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, said that shipbuilding had been stopped for lack of steel or steel plates. The difficulty had been largely one of labor. Every man in the home service skilled in shipbuilding had already been taken from the army, but when it was demanded that 20,000 men should be withdrawn forcibly from the field operations a very serious responsibility was involved. Many of these men were essential to manning batteries, and were the mainstay of complete organizations. "We cannot take the risk of destroying the efficiency of the army in the field at a very critical and perilous moment," added the Premier, "where the skill of these men is essential to the successful conduct of particular operations."

The Government believed, continued the Premier, that by special exertion this deficiency of 120,000 tons monthly in British shipping could be made good, thereby making it impossible for the enemy, who was unable to defeat the Allies in the field, to defeat them by the process of destroying their trade.

Mr. Asquith made the interesting revelation that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe had been removed from command of the grand fleet at his own request, with the express object of dealing with the submarine menace.

Restrictions on Lighting

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, announced that, owing to the withdrawal for other purposes of coasting steamers, which hitherto had brought 3,000,000 tons of coal yearly from the north to the south of England, it had become urgent to reduce the consumption of coal and electricity. A number of restrictions would be introduced in the 23 counties south of a line drawn from the Wash to Bristol Channel. This would involve reductions in the use of gas and electricity, which he detailed, with certain exceptions in favor of hospitals and munition works.

All the large power stations supplying the tramways and electric railways would be rationed, with consequent restriction of such services, including the London tubes. No lights are to be permitted for illumination of shop windows and no food is to be cooked or any hot meals served in any hotel, club, restaurant, tavern, boarding or public eating house between 9:30 at night and 5 o'clock in the morning. All lights in the dining rooms of such places must be extinguished between 10 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning. No performance in any theater, music hall, moving-picture house or other place of amusement is to be continued after 10:30 at night, nor will they be permitted to open before 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The restrictions, said Sir Albert, do not apply to Ireland, but the position of Ireland with respect to this action is under consideration.

The announcement was made in the House by J. I. MacPherson, Parliamentary Undersecretary of the War Office, that so long as the exigencies of the service permit Jewish battalions in the British Army are definitely intended for employment in Palestine.

Reception of Geddes Speech

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The morning papers state that the House of Commons received Sir Eric Geddes' statement on shipbuilding coldly. The speech, however, constituted a strictly business statement, tinged with facts, and very frank such as Sir Eric might have made to his railway colleagues.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the House appeared to receive it in the only way it could receive it. It had to listen intently to appreciate the position and the speech attempted no rhetorical points. The Christian Science Monitor representative received the general impression of a really enormous amount of work most ably done, especially in the Controller's department, with which the First Lord dealt at length, together with the impression of some muddling and confusion owing to such problems as frequent stopping and changing of designs of standard ships, and confusion among numerous bodies having control of shipbuilding labor, which Sir Eric did not clearly justify.

Sir Eric showed a specially remarkable scale of ship repairing. Sir Edward Carson, while critical, was wholly with Sir Eric in the matter of Admiralty retention of merchant shipbuilding, and eulogized Sir Eric's own work as Controller under himself. Mr. Wilkie, for the shipwrights, startled the House by stating that while men are too slowly returning from the army to shipbuilding, men from the shipyards are still being called up by the military.

The Prime Minister accepted the criticisms as helpful, summoning the employers and men to close the gap between building and sinkings by an extra 120,000 tons per month or less, while Mr. Asquith welcomed the disclosure of tonnage losses. The losses are to be given out quarterly in the future, slightly in arrears.

LEONORA CASE IS
HEARD IN BRITAINSir Frederick Smith Regards
Case as One of Most Important
in History of International
Law—Condemnation UrgedSpecial cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—"Probably no more important case has been tried by any prize court in the history of international law," was Sir Frederick Smith's estimate yesterday of the Leonora case when it was resumed in the Prize Court. The Crown asked for condemnation of half a dozen Dutch and Swedish ships and their cargoes of Belgian coal, destined for Sweden, and the claimants challenged the validity of the order-in-council which, as a reprisal for the unrestricted U-boat war, required neutral vessels to put into British ports for examination, thereby subjecting them to such danger and inconvenience, they claimed, as fully entitled them to compensation at any rate.

The attorney-general, replying to the opposing counsel's statements, said their citations from old text-books were ludicrous, their writers never having conceived such lawlessness as the U-boat warfare. Compensation would simply play into Germany's hands. The vessels would come over under German protection, with compensation in view, and thus would be established an understanding with Germany which they sought to prevent. The country and its security were menaced in the Napoleonic wars with nothing in the least comparable to moral and legal anarchy with which this country was confronted today.

"Though the German representatives as well as our own had agreed," he said, "on certain acts to be illegal, Germany determined on a breach of every public law and principle of civilization to obtain their end by this means. This was a fact the British Government had seriously to consider in framing the order to prevent neutrals becoming satellites and creatures of the Central Powers to the Allies' destruction. There was inconvenience to neutrals, but it was the minimum of inconvenience. No such phenomenon or portent as the sink-at-sight policy has been encountered in the history of international law. To grant compensation would be to make a reprisal no reprisal at all."

COPIES OF RUSSELL
BOOK ARE SEIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—Federal agents on Wednesday made a search in Worcester for copies of "The Finished Mystery," the Pastor Russell book which the Department of Justice has forbidden to be circulated on the ground that it contains seditious statements. The special object of their search was the central supply for the house-to-house canvass for the sale of the book which has been going on here lately. They found and seized about 150 copies.

It was disclosed also that one of the recent purchasers of the book had been approached by a friend of the canvasser with a plea to save the latter from punishment by signing an affidavit that the book had been bought months ago. The proposition was rejected.

A Worcester firm has received an order for 250,000 advertising envelopes, to bear a design in behalf of the book. One of the statements is: "Just out! 32,000 sold first week. Second million now on press." The order was refused and, it is said, the original was turned over to government officials.

ADDITIONS TO SHIP
TONNAGE OF AMERICA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—One shipyard on the Delaware River within 8 days will launch ships which will add 10,000 dead weight tons to the shipping strength of the country. The smallest, a freighter of 3200 tons went into the water today. On Saturday a collier of 5600 tons will be launched and next Thursday the largest of the trio, an oil tanker of 7250 tons will slide off the ways.

All of these ships have been built in fast time. As soon as the freighter struck the water today, a force of men began removing the timbers left behind to make room for the keel.

DESTROYER AND
WARSHIP COLLIDE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lieutenant Commander R. M. Elliott Jr., and three men were killed aboard a United States destroyer on March 19, when the vessel collided with a British warship in European waters. The Navy Department announced today. A number of American sailors also were injured.

An explosion of a depth charge aboard the United States destroyer was the cause of the accident. The Navy Department gave no further details and withheld the location. The report came from Vice-Admiral Sims.

WAR SITUATION OF
PRESENT DESCRIBED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Realization of the huge task before the United States in taking the place of Russia as well as turning the balance in favor of the Allies is urged by Isaac P. Marcossan, an economic expert who has

spent the last four years with the armies of the Allies. Mr. Marcossan, who is to address the Boston City Club tonight, expresses the opinion that the collapse in Russia has lengthened the war by two years, at least.

In discussing the war situation, Mr. Marcossan said: "The first American troops I saw on the western front were from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and there are no finer appearing men in any of the armies than those New England boys. They made a great impression on both the English and French officers."

GERMAN NO LONGER REQUIRED
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—German requirements have been eliminated from all state civil service examinations, even in the case of interpreter. It is announced by the Civil Service Commission.

EVENTS WATCHED FOR
PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

Secret service men are making an investigation of the sanding of the ways from which the Coyote, the first ship launched at the yard of the Foundation Company, slid into the water yesterday. Although the ways had been carefully guarded, it was found a few hours before the time set for the launching that sand had been sprayed on one of them for a distance of nearly 100 feet.



Drawn from
Hat with
made ornament

Spring Hats

in a multitude of new styles

The entire second floor is now devoted to millinery—and on display Friday and Saturday will be probably one thousand new hats, which we believe is one of the largest assortments of high class trimmed hats ever shown in a single millinery display.

Ninety-five per cent of these hats are made by hand in our own workshops—practically every hat is an individual style—yet many are priced but ten to twenty-five dollars.

Misses' Suits

\$15,000 WORTH AT ONE PRICE. This shows great confidence in one line of suits. Out of thousands of new models these are the fifteen to twenty best of the entire season's showing. \$35

Features—Stunning vests—braid trimmings—detachable vests—Eton coats—short, ripple-back coats—box coats—fancy pockets. \$45

SEMI-DRESS SUITS TAILORED. All young ladies wish the latest thing in suits—extreme narrow shoulders, snug sleeves, and other youthful features. \$45

CHANDLER & CO.'S OWN SERGE. A quality unusual to-day except in quite expensive suits. Quality insures style, for fine materials bring out fashionable lines. Tailored and dressy styles. \$25 up

Women's Suits

HALF A THOUSAND AT ONE PRICE. This is a great many suits at one price—thirty-five dollars—but the result is most unusual values. Serges, mixtures, mannish hairline stripes and wool jerseys. \$35

FOURTEEN CHARMING MODELS. A great demand should be adequately met, and weeks have been spent in specializing in the best suits obtainable at forty-five dollars—result, these beautiful suits. \$45

NAVY SERGE SUITS. Made to order from our own serge—and in some of the most graceful models of the season. There is an important saving on each suit. \$35

An interesting sale of

Misses' Dresses

in which every piece is being sold at

10% to 25% Discount

Will continue Friday and Saturday and through Monday night—for the purpose of bringing the department into prominence in its new location on the fifth floor, new building. There are dresses of taffeta, Georgette, serge, crepe de chine, silk gingham, etc., including the newest models—all at a discount.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

GERMAN SHIPPING AFTER THE WAR

View Taken in German Shipping
Circles of the Present Situation
Is Expressed in an Article by
Herr Huldermann

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Herr B. Huldermann, a director of the Hamburg-American line, and a well-known writer on shipping matters, recently contributed to the Hamburger Fremdenblatt an article which constitutes the view taken in German shipping circles of the present situation as it affects themselves.

If we regard, the author writes in part, those ships still lying in neutral ports as ours, even then one-half of the German mercantile marine has been lost, while, if these ships, too, are looked upon as lost, the half becomes two-thirds, a loss which German shipowners must make good, and this restoration must take place under abnormal conditions as compared with those obtaining in the past.

There can be no question that the expenses of the new construction to be carried out after the conclusion of peace will be many times higher than the expenses of pre-war days, though at the moment, when any accurate survey of future prices of materials or of wages is impossible, we cannot estimate with any degree of certainty the prices which will prevail. It is here that the act for the reconstruction of the mercantile marine steps in and guarantees the shipping firms grants for construction expense, in order to bring the prices of shipbuilding to a comparatively normal level. But even as to this matter, as to the effect, that is, of the act, no very clear idea exists at the moment; in expert circles differences of opinion prevail with regard to various important points which can only be finally settled by the "Imperial Committee" which is contemplated in the act, but which has not yet held a meeting. In any case the shipping firms are agreed upon one point, viz., that the share of the building expenses which will fall upon them will be more rather than less than the original purchase price of the lost ships which will have to replace.

This means, stated briefly, that the shipping firms will have to expend on reconstruction the same amount roughly of new capital as they expended some years ago on the ships lost during the war. Especially in the case of firms with ocean-going liners this amount will be very considerable, for it is precisely these firms which can show no war profits; in so far as they have made any profits at all, these have been swallowed up by the continuous enormous working expenses of these large undertakings. The act, however, only provides compensation for these losses in so far as they are connected with the maintenance of ships lying in neutral harbors. In the same way the act does not, of course, provide any restitution of lost property which does not consist in loss of ships, or any compensation for any indirect war losses.

The objection will naturally enough be raised that the shipping firms would, with the new ships, receive property values far in excess of the value of the old ships, and as a proof of this contention reference is made to the enormous prices obtained by the sale of ships. In this matter one point is apt to be overlooked, viz., that the values obtaining today are of no importance to the shipping firms who have to reconstruct their business, and will find no place in the balance sheets or reckoning of profits since they acquire ships, not as an end per se, but as instruments for their business, and that, too, instruments lasting a long time, far longer indeed than the expected boom in freights after the war; and if these vessels are ever sold, the owners will no longer reap any advantage from the prices prevailing today.

There is then, however much we may twist and turn the matter, no getting away from the fact that—

(1) The shipping firms, if they want to make use of the act and obtain any compensation at all for their losses, must build in accordance with conditions obtaining today; and that (2) They must themselves supply considerable capital for these reconstructions, which will be entered in the ledger opposite a sum representing the book value of the lost ships together with, roughly, the original cost of the same. Should the shipping firms be unwilling or unable to take up fresh capital, they must take the necessary funds from the same source as that from which they take the sums which enable them to write off the book values of the ships, viz., from the receipts of the business.

At the same time these receipts must also provide sums in payment for the considerable new constructions which were already contracted for at the outbreak of war, and which, in accordance with the act, may not be reckoned against the ships lost during the war. These new constructions are, it may be remarked by the way, in themselves capital, and, in one respect, no very welcome capital, especially in so far as the yards might make the decision of the Imperial Court in matters of the delivery contracts prevented by the war applicable to these contracts as well. This decision tends toward declaring delivery permanently impossible, i. e., cancelling the contract, if owing to the war the nature of the service to be performed wears an aspect quite different financially from that which it wore at the signing of the contract. This "financially" implies a very exhaustive examination of the facts in each individual case, but has not prevented the yards from drawing a general conclusion from that decision. This conclusion goes so far, indeed, that with-

drawal from a contract of delivery is declared permissible, even when it is a matter of articles which, to the extent of three-quarters or more, are finished and paid for.

To return to the source from which the shipping firms are to meet all these claims, that is, the receipts of the business after the war, it follows from the reduced numbers of ships already mentioned and from the bouleversement of everything owing to the war, that those receipts will have to be obtained with half or only one-third of the former cargo-space and in a business which will be a mere fraction of what it was formerly, seeing that passenger traffic and export traffic is at first likely to be very considerably reduced. This leads us directly to the conclusion that, if the shipping firms are to attain such receipts as will enable them to reconstruct their businesses, the old standard of freights existing in peace time must not be applied after the war.

For the good of the community after the war two main tasks await the shipping firms—the one to arrive at a stage where they can earn as much as possible, the other to satisfy the national requirements in the shape of raw materials and foodstuffs with the most economical utilization of cargo-space, in other words, to perform their part in the work of transition economy. In this latter respect, as the result of lengthy negotiations, the shipping firms have declared themselves ready to place at the disposal of the Imperial Economy Office that organization which the office regards as indispensable and which could be best described as a "Cargo-Space Central Office," although the shipping firms are of opinion that they could best perform their task of utilizing cargo-space as fully as possible in order to convey to Germany what is most necessary and desirable, if they were independent and unrestricted by regulations of any kind.

As far as reconstruction goes, a sensible peace ought to provide the shipping firms with a recompense for the ships unfairly taken from them, destroyed or confiscated, just as our overseas trade is expecting compensation for the harm done to it. But the further prosperous development of the shipping firms depends on complete freedom for trade and intercourse and on the foundations for a reconstruction of world-transit being secured by the peace.

Unrestricted movement of trade and intercourse is, in individual cases, of extraordinary importance, especially if we have to give up the idea of restoring to its full extent the economic status quo in foreign countries. If we fail to do this, many mainstays of our trade and our shipping abroad will, of course, be permanently lost, and we should have to create them anew. On the extent of these losses largely depends, in the circumstances, the profitable employment of our shipping, especially during the first few months. In a certain event the pledges which we hold must be the decisive factor for reconstruction, i. e., we dare not let them go until we have convinced ourselves that unrestricted intercourse is assured to us.

For the moment the most important demand of those interested in trade and intercourse appears to me to be in the direction of seeing that the treatment of economic problems in connection with any peace treaty is entrusted to the right hands. It would be a public scandal were the fulfillment of this demand to be hindered out of consideration for seniority or the like. Whether the school in which our official peace negotiators were educated was a suitable preparation for every situation with which they will now have to deal, the experiences we have had of this particular education gives us every reason to doubt. On the dexterity of the negotiators depends, as is obvious, not merely a great deal, but everything, and accordingly the utmost care must be devoted to their selection. In this direction we must not forget that we are confronted by very complicated circumstances, and that the world in which we live is no longer that in which, for example, the Peace of Frankfurt was concluded.

SWITZERLAND AND AFTER-WAR TRADE

Republic Is Making Preparations
—Value of Waterways
Development Emphasized

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—In common with the business interests in other and greater countries, Switzerland is already preparing for trade after the war. Swiss chambers of commerce have been organized in London and Paris, and now the Swiss Export Review announces that another chamber has been opened at Rotterdam. The movement will not stop there and as soon as circumstances permit Swiss chambers of commerce will be established at other important capitals and commercial centers, not only in Europe, but across the seas.

The Rotterdam chamber has been organized for a period of 30 years, its object being the promotion of commercial relations between Switzerland and Holland, the development of closer intercourse between the citizens of Switzerland who are resident in Holland. The chamber will be managed by a board of five directors, elected at a general meeting for a term of two years. An inquiry bureau has been opened where information can be obtained gratis on all matters connected with the buying and selling of merchandise. It is confidently anticipated that the commercial relations between Switzerland and Holland, including the rich Dutch colonial possessions, can be greatly extended after the war.

It must not be forgotten that to enable Swiss industries to meet the competition of the powerful commercial countries surrounding Switzerland, and to fight successfully against the invasion of products "Made in Germany," Switzerland must be in a position to obtain all the raw materials she needs in the most advantageous manner possible. And it is here that the highly important question of transportation arises. Every one knows that transportation by water for certain classes of merchandise is much the best and cheapest means, and that is especially the case with the material Switzerland chiefly needs.

It is precisely for these reasons that the great industrial countries are devoting more attention than ever before to the development of their waterways. Very soon after the beginning of the war, Germany and Austria-Hungary recognized the enormous importance and value of the Danube as a means of communication, and financiers, engineers, and business experts from both empires, have held numerous conferences on the question of linking up the Danube with the German waterways, and also with the great Vistula River. It is proposed to deepen and straighten out river channels and courses, to build canals which will connect different rivers, and to do everything possible to permit the passage of larger vessels on these inland water routes. Much has already been done in this direction to improve the Rhine navigation from Basle—from the source of the river in Switzerland to its entry into the sea in Holland. Dutch barges ought with great facility to bring the raw materials which Switzerland needs, besides all kinds of foodstuffs from the rich colonies of the Netherlands: Coffee from Java, tea, rice, sugar, spices and other tropical and semi-tropical products. These barges would return laden with Swiss manufactures—laces, embroideries, condensed milk and chocolate, which would find a ready market in Holland and her colonies.

It is hardly necessary to insist upon the great importance of river navigation for Switzerland. Intelligent and far-sighted business men have long been urging the necessity for steps in this direction, but it has been difficult to persuade the government and official authorities to take any action. It is implied that the federal railways have been opposing all these proposals, fearing the competition of rivers and canals, and desiring to maintain their monopoly of transportation. But if this is the case the railway people are entirely in the wrong, for experience has shown that wherever a network of navigable waterways exists railway traffic, instead of diminishing, has been given a greater impetus. It has taken the war, with the thousands of inconveniences it has brought in the realm of transportation, to convince these recalcitrants of their error. What economies in coal might not have been effected if certain commodities could have been brought by water instead of being restricted to the one means of transport—the railways! Water navigation would be an immense gain to Switzerland, and prove a tremendous aid in the development of her national economy.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA IN RUSSIAN ISSUE

Japan's Resources Said to Have
Been Exaggerated but Country
"Is Going in and Will Be
Assisted by the Chinese"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan—Japan, popularly speaking, has waked up to the necessity for action, not against Russia but against the German in Russia. For the last six or eight months, many misstatements have appeared on this subject. An attempt has been made in certain quarters to persuade all the world that Japan, with an army of 2,500,000 men, has declined to give aid to the Allies on the eastern or the western front; that Japan has sent ships to and landed troops in Vladivostok; that Japan is seeking the annexation of Siberia; that Japan has taken Manchuria, and that all China is merely a piece of real estate in the eye of Japan.

Now, what are the actual facts? Japan has a standing army of 244,000 men. Japan can mobilize 1,500,000 men by a tremendous effort and with some assistance in the matter of finance. With the object lesson of the Philippine Islands before her, Japan does not want to tackle the 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 of Russians in Siberia, nor the 400,000,000 of Chinese in China, and she has not about all she can manage in one-third of Manchuria during the last 12 years without wanting any more of it. Japan, it should be remembered, has not yet subdued Formosa. The fact is that Japan has been simply waiting and waiting for the last three months for the signal to move. The powers that be have simply declined to give Japan the right of way.

Now, however, a move is being made and public attention here is concentrated on the necessity of safeguarding the peace of the Far East against German influence and activity through Siberia. Even many leading men here see the possibilities of actual warfare on the Siberian frontier, and not without reason. The Siberian railway from Omsk to Vladivostok is now harboring the advance guard of the German forces, and the German propaganda—full of promises for the Cossack, the peasant, the landlord and the Jew, has proved itself much more tempting than the promise of moral support and the encouragement contained in the messages and speeches of President Wilson.

From henceforth, Siberia may be regarded as every day more and more promising for Germany. Japan is going in and will be assisted by the Chinese. The American railway engineers have gone up, the writer believes, to Harbin. But, he doubts their capacity to do anything much, in view of the fact that they are not professedly there in any other capacity than as railroad engineers, sent there to develop a railway and mining system in Russia for the benefit of certain interests in the United States and, so far as the Russians are concerned today, those interests stand about as much chance as the proverbial snow ball under certain conditions.

China can do a good deal if she will, but there Japan is faced with the same kind of things as in Russia, namely—a country and a people divided against itself.

The southern element, as the writer has pointed out before, is in the ascendant and becomes stronger day by day. It looks now as if the powers, that is to say, the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom, are leaving China to work out her problem for herself, and that is the best news for many a long day.

The burden of China, for the last decade, certainly has been the interference of the sextuple lenders. The great and creditable organizations created in the posts and customs, as well as in the Salt Gabelle, do reflect great credit upon Great Britain and the real friends, but the hundred or so little loans of a million here and five million there, and fifty millions again in another place, millions in yen and half millions in dollars and ten of thousands in pounds, advanced for various philanthropic schemes or private enterprises have been squandered in corruption and expended without benefit to anyone, in some cases not even to the lender, though China hitherto has always paid her debts.

Now, China is left alone, certainly by Japan—and it is about time, too, for in her own petty way and following the examples of her more powerful friends and allies, Japan has,

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PUBLIC EDUCATION
STUDY ADVOCATED

Massachusetts Commissioner Aims to Break Down the Barriers and Place System of United States on a National Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Formation by the United States Government of an agency, or authorization of one already formed, to study educational problems is advocated by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, as a pressing need of public education in the United States.

Such an agency, Dr. Smith believes, should place before the nation "those problems which the states have not solved, or cannot solve. It can place national resources at the disposal of the state, that they may solve its, that is, the nation's problems. It can help to formulate, and give expression as of a common tongue to those common ideals and standards which must more clearly and definitely stand forth as marking the road education must take, if it is to lead to a common ground of thought and action, this great people which we now, more than ever before, must see as a nation."

"Our whole system of popular education is predicated on the theory that it is created for and is necessary to making our democratic experiment a success. Wherever education breaks down, whether by reason of poverty, neglect, or indifference, there democracy is in danger, and neither the nation nor the states may disregard the social and industrial causes creating inequality in the distribution of wealth and of educational problems. To those charged with a responsibility in education, it is a privilege to face this situation not only as it involves the local duty immediately at hand, but as it involves those larger relations in which we are all so inextricably bound."

"There are those who at once say, 'But that means sending our money away for the benefit of others.' It is the echo of the original individualist protesting the education of his neighbor's children at community cost. The protest stands only at the peril of national safety. As for myself, I am unable to think of the children of a community in other terms than as potential assets or liabilities of the state or the nation. If there are those of California or New York or Massachusetts; of Chicago, or Philadelphia, or Boston who say they do not propose to see their money thus disposed of, then I reply, 'Whence comes that money?'"

"Build a wall about your boundaries, check the flow of industry and commerce, and speedily you will discover that you are parts of states, and parts of a nation from whose fortunes—good or bad—you are inseparable. Let us understand, once for all, that education does not break down anywhere that the people as a whole do not share the loss. By the same token, education, universal and efficient, means safety and prosperity common to us all."

CONFERENCE ON
PROHIBITION HELD

New Hampshire Men Plan for New Bone Dry Law and Ratification of Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—New Hampshire's new prohibition organization held its first state-wide conference Wednesday in this city. Arthur B. Jenks, president of the New Hampshire Board of Trade, presided and there were delegates present representing many industrial plants. In speaking of national prohibition, Mr. Jenks said:

"I have yet to talk with the first man on the question of national prohibition who is not in favor of it." The two questions discussed were the control of the next Legislature to ratify the federal amendment and the enforcement of the state prohibitory law which goes into effect May 1. An executive committee headed by former Gov. R. H. Spaulding has proceeded to form a state organization to work by senatorial districts.

Governor Keyes is expected to appoint the state commissioner of prohibition, provided for under the bone dry law, Thursday or Friday. In all probability the appointee will be the Rev. Jonathan S. Lewis, a Baptist clergyman of Amherst and a radical prohibitionist.

OFFICERS OF COAL
DEALERS ELECTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Nearly 600 fuel men were in attendance at today's session of the annual convention of the New England Coal Dealers Association here. This is said to be the largest convention in point of attendance in years. Officers were elected this morning as follows:

President W. A. Clark of Northampton, vice-presidents, Lyman K. Lee, Foxcroft, Me.; M. A. Osgood, Nashua, N. H.; M. E. Pierce, Burlington, Vt.; E. M. Wilson, Lowell; George E. Shaw, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. P. McCusker, New Haven, Conn.; secretary, C. R. Elder, Amherst; treasurer, George A. Sheldon, Greenfield; executive secretary, C. J. Hart, Boston.

James J. Storrow of Boston, New England Fuel Administrator, addressed the convention this afternoon on "Our Problems."

MAINE BEE SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me.—So serious is the problem of bee-keeping in Maine that

the attention of the State through the Governor and his council has been called and an urgent request that early action toward a boom in the bee industry be made at once. F. F. Graves of Waterville, for 40 years a raiser of bees, addressed the Governor and council, Wednesday, on the seriousness of the bee shortage. Mr. Graves said the number of bees in Maine has reduced from 88 to 95 per cent.

PERQUISITES FOR
POLICE TABOOED

Lynn (Mass.) Authorities Object to Restaurateur Passing Out Free Dinners to Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass.—For years it has been the custom for some policemen here, as elsewhere under the system of police administration in vogue in communities of the United States, to attach to their office certain small and cherished perquisites which were obtained from tradesmen by a gentle process of—If not extortion, at least of extraction. If the thoughts of such a one, roving perhaps to tropic isles, emerald seas and pearly strands, happened to call insistently for a banana or two, he turned his steps to the establishment of some Antonio or Pietro and plucked them from his golden store; if for peanuts, he fared to the stand of some Nicholas or Demetrius and tapped his fragrant treasury of goobers. If his fickle taste demanded something more substantial, he accepted a full meal from a restaurateur on his beat; or, if the vicissitudes attending the pursuit of law-breakers resulted in the presence of mud upon his official footwear, he scrupled not about permitting some faithful toiler to contribute a shine.

This was the custom—it is no longer so. No more may the defenders of the statutes bestow their soft touch upon the stock of fruit dealers and candy men or levy their unprescribed toll upon the restaurants and shine parlors. Recently a hearing was held at City Hall on complaints which had reached the Mayor, and the proprietor of a restaurateur appeared to testify. Not being a native of the United States he had, perhaps, a memory of experiences in some other country. At any rate, to the surprise of the Mayor, he came with a supply of gift cigars, which apparently he expected to distribute to facilitate the business of his visit. The substance of his testimony was that a policeman not only came to his place and accepted free meals, but had fallen into the habit of "bringing a brother officer to share in the hospitality. And he thought this was too much. So did the Mayor; so did the chief of police—and an order putting a stop to these volunteer activities in the collection of tribute was the result."

NEW ENGLAND
SAFETY COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Special activities of the New England Safety Council in war times were outlined, and a program for meeting the additional risk of war-time manufacture was presented, at the second meeting of the council in the Boston City Club this afternoon. H. Gerrish Smith, president of the Fore River branch of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, presided, and the speakers included Calvin Coolidge, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and Mr. Smith. Governor McCall, who was to have spoken, was called to Washington last night, but sent a letter indorsing the council.

At the research work, Mr. Smith said that the council has prepared a program which should be followed by the manufacturers of the Commonwealth in conserving human industrial waste. Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge explained the way in which legislation is being pushed to help the workmen along these lines.

Reports of the secretary and treasurer, the Worcester County Safety Council, the Hampden County Safety Council, the Boston committee and the nominating committee followed. These officers were nominated for 1918: President, J. W. Higgins of Worcester, Mass.; vice-presidents, T. G. Toomey of Boston, F. A. Flather of Lowell, C. E. Paige of Malden, S. W. Wakeman of Quincy; secretary and treasurer, E. B. Saunders of Pittsburgh; assistant secretaries, Dr. R. S. Quimby of Watertown, H. L. Robinson of Worcester.

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS NEEDED

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Reynolds D. Brown of Philadelphia, a Young Men's Christian Association worker with the French Army, who has just returned to the United States, has come, he says, to mobilize 900 men to supplement the 100 volunteers already engaged in Y. M. C. A. activities with the French forces, independent of the Y. M. C. A. men with the American troops.

FREE TRANSPORTATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Free transportation on the steam railroads of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for all soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States is asked in a resolution which has been adopted by the Legislature and forwarded to the Administration at Washington.

BREAD PRICE GOES UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Because of the increased cost of cereals required for war bread, the federal food board has authorized an increase of from 1 to 1½ cents in the price of the standard 16-ounce loaf which now costs 10 cents wrapped and 9 cents unwrapped.

DEFENSE COUNCILS
IN VARIOUS STATES

Authority Which Is Enjoyed by Organizations Is Defined According to the Rulings Under Which They Were Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Other articles upon this subject have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor for March 18, 19, and 20.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Committee on Public Information shows in its national service handbook that the councils of defense or other similar organizations in the various states may be considered practically in three groups. In some states, that is, the organization consists of volunteer workers, in others appointments have been made by the Governor of the State, while in a third group the Legislature has expressly created a body for this purpose.

West Virginia Duties

Such Steps May Be Taken as Thought Necessary to Public Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The West Virginia councils of defense were created by an act of the Legislature approved and in force May 23, 1917. The State Board of Public Works is the executive council. This is supplemented by an advisory council, consisting of not more than 15 members, appointed by the Governor.

The duties of the executive council are as follows:

(1) To adopt, publish and enforce all reasonable rules and regulations governing the operation of railroads, mills, mines, manufacturing plants and other industrial works in this State, and for the conservation of the resources of this State, in so far as such rules and regulations are not in conflict with the rules and regulations adopted by the National Council of Defense; to employ assistants; to create and appoint bureaux and committees from the advisory council and perform such other acts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

(2) To cooperate with and assist the National Council of Defense in the execution of the duties prescribed by an act of Congress of the United States approved Aug. 29, 1916, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," or any acts amendatory thereof or supplemental or additional thereto, and the orders, rules and regulations issued thereunder by the National Council of Defense.

(3) To cooperate with councils of defense and similar agencies in other states in so far as cooperation is in harmony with the National Council of Defense.

(4) To suppress insurrections or rebellions and to carry out within the State of West Virginia such plans of national defense as are mutually agreed upon between it and the National Council of Defense.

(5) To cause to be taken a census and inventory of the resources of the State in men and materials, to make investigation and report to the Governor the location and availability of military supplies, and the location and capacity of railroads, automobiles and other means of transportation and convenience within the State so as to determine their availability for military purposes to the State, and to render possible the expeditious mobilization and concentration of state troops and supplies at points of defense and military advantage.

(6) To give information to producers of material as to supplies needed by such military forces.

(7) And in general to take such steps as may be, in the opinion of said councils, necessary or advisable for the public defense and security; for the protection of routes of communication; for the public care and assistance of individuals and classes upon whom the hardships of war would fall most heavily; for the development of the resources of the State, particularly those from which will be derived the supplies of food and other commodities upon which the conduct of war makes a special drain; to regulate food and fuel prices; to encourage the military training of the citizens of the State, and such other measures as may be necessary to meet the exigencies of all situations occasioned by war, if not in conflict with any rule promulgated by the National Council of Defense.

The advisory council, or any of its committees, bureaux or members, is authorized to make such investigations and to perform such duties as the executive council prescribes.

New York Activities

Duty Is to Make All Necessary Coordination of State in War Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The New York Council of Defense was created by an act of the Legislature approved and in force May 4, 1917. The council consists of not more than seven persons appointed by the Governor. The Governor is chairman. The following general statement has been made:

"It shall be the duty of the council to make investigations and to report in reference to the location and capacity of railroads, automobiles and all other means of transportation and convenience within the State so as to determine their availability to the military purposes of the State and to render possible the expeditious mobilization and concentration of state troops and supplies to points of defense and military advantage; to make such investigations and report in reference to the military and naval re-

sources of the State and the development and the enlargement thereof; to make such investigations and report in reference to the production within the State of articles and materials essential to the support of the military forces of the State and the location, method, means of production and availability of military supplies; the giving of information to producers and manufacturers as to the classes of supplies needed by such military forces and the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the State for military purposes; and in general to make all investigations, arrangements and plans for the efficient coordination and cooperation of the military, industrial, agricultural and commercial resources of the State in time of war."

No board, officer or commission of the State, without the approval of this council, may order or contract for the purchase of property or direct that any expense be incurred, in connection with:

(1) The national guard, naval militia, volunteer or other organizations in the service of the United States or of the State of New York.

(2) The census and inventory of the military resources of the State.

(3) The assurance of an adequate food supply.

The available appropriation was \$1,000,000.

Community Councils

Latest Development in New York Organization Commended by President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Organization of community councils is the latest development of the Council of Defense plan as being worked out in this State.

The community councils will be formed in school districts and other small units, touching, it is expected, practically every family. The community councils are the outgrowth of the county councils, which in turn branched out from the State Council.

With regard to the community council plan President Wilson has written to Governor Whitman as follows:

"Your State, in extending its national defense organization by the creation of community councils, is in my opinion making an advance of vital significance. It will build up from the bottom an understanding and sympathy and unity of purpose and effort which no doubt will have an immediate and decisive effect upon our great undertaking. You will find it, I think, not so much a new task as a unification of existing efforts, a fusion of energies, now too much scattered and at times somewhat confused, into one harmonious and effective power."

It is only by extending your organization to small communities that every citizen of the State can be reached and touched with the inspiration of the common cause. The schoolhouse has been suggested as an apt, though not essential, center for your local council. It symbolizes one of the first fruits of such an organization, namely, the spreading of the realization of the great truth that it is upon each one of us, as an individual citizen, that rests the utmost responsibility. Through this great new organization we express our added emphasis our will to win and our confidence in the utter righteousness of our purpose."

Pennsylvania Commission

Council Required to Take Means to Prepare for Defense of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Commission of Public Safety and Defense was created by an act of the Legislature approved and in force May 15, 1917. It consists of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and the Military Board. The Governor is the chairman of the commission. The commission is required to take all necessary means to prepare for the defense of the State; to provide for the safety of its people and the protection of their property, and to aid the Federal Government in defending that Government, its people and their property.

The available appropriation was \$2,000,000.

MORE CLOTHING FOR
BELGIUM IS NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Large quantities of clothing for the Belgians in France and Belgium are being received daily by the metropolitan chapter of the American Red Cross in the basement of Mechanics Building on Huntington Avenue, but those in charge believe that a greater response is necessary to assure prompt delivery of the amount promised New York by the local workers. For this purpose automobiles have been secured to call at houses where clothing may be had. The total amount to be collected before next Monday night, is 672,000 pounds. Frederick Winsor, in charge of the local drive, explains that the clothing need not be whole, as long as it may be mended by the Red Cross workers in the United States or abroad.

RETURNED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A CANADIAN PORT—Major-General Carson with 1867 officers and men and 600 civilians arrived here yesterday on a big transatlantic liner. Of these 109 are of the first contingent and are home on a three months' furlough. The remainder will be discharged on account of wounds or other physical disability.

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

240 men, German headquarters announced today.

Kherson, in the Ukraine, has been captured by German forces.

The German official report made public on Wednesday reads as follows: Fronts of Crown Prince Rupprecht and the German Crown Prince: Between the coast and La Bassée Canal, lively reconnoitering activity continued. The artillery fire, which diminished in these sectors in the morning, again increased in intensity in the afternoon. On the remainder of the front, the fighting activity revived only in the evening hours southwest of Cambrai, between the Oise and the Ailette, north of Berry-au-Bac and at some points in the Champagne.

Army groups of General von Gallwitz and Grand Duke Albrecht: The artillery duel continues violently near Verdun. The artillery on both sides fought on many occasions with great expenditure of munitions. Northeast of Bures an operation by our troops resulted in the capture of prisoners and machine guns.

The enemy developed strong activity at Parroy Wood and the firing, which increased from the early morning, continued almost without interruption until darkness. In the sectors of Blomont and Badonviller the French artillery also was active.

In the eastern Ukraine, Wurttemberg troops advancing in order to clear the railway leading from Olevopol to the northeast fought with and drove back strong bands near Novo, Ukraina.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

The Germans shortly before dawn this morning began a heavy bombardment over a wide section of the British front, the War Office announced today.

"A heavy bombardment was opened by the enemy shortly before dawn this morning against our whole front from the neighborhood of Vendeuil, south of St. Quentin, to the River Scarpe."

"A successful raid was carried out by us last night in the neighborhood of St. Quentin. Thirteen prisoners and three machine guns were brought back by our troops. Prisoners also were taken by us in patrol encounters southeast of Messines and in another successful raid carried out by us south of Houthulst Forest."

"A raid undertaken by the enemy in the neighborhood of Armentieres was repulsed."

The War Office issued a statement, on Wednesday, which reads as follows: Hostile raiding parties attacked two of our posts last night south of Passchendaele and also two posts north of Poelcapelle. In each case the enemy troops were repulsed; several prisoners were left in our hands.

The hostile artillery was active today north of La Bassée Canal and in the neighborhood of Bois Grenier and Passchendaele.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—To-

day's official statement says:

"There was intermittent artillery fighting between the Ailette and the Aisne and in the Champagne. The artillery struggle proved rather violent on the right bank of the Meuse and in the forest of Parroy. In the region of Brule Wood, the Germans today made a strong attack on our positions. After a spirited engagement our troops ejected enemy detachments which had succeeded in gaining a footing in some of our advance positions."

"According to fuller information which is not at hand, the attack which the enemy made in the region of Souain early this morning was carried out by two battalions of shock troops, which suffered heavy losses and met with a complete check."

"Bad weather yesterday impeded aerial operation. Information now at hand shows that the six German airplanes and one captive balloon reported as having been damaged on the preceding day in reality were destroyed by our pilots."

Between Courrières Wood and Bezonvaux, on the Verdun front, the Germans were driven back in violent hand-to-hand fighting.

In Lorraine, the Germans suffered a complete defeat in the region of Nonenay, sustaining heavy losses without attaining any success."

The French War Office on Wednesday issued the following statement:

The German artillery was rather active in the Champagne, on the right

bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) and in the Woëvre.

After spirited bombardments the Germans undertook infantry actions at several points of the front, but obtained no results. Northeast of Rheims a German raid was repulsed easily. In the Souain sector the enemy attempted three times to approach the French line. He was repulsed by the violence of the French fire, suffering severe losses.

In Lorraine the Germans made a strong attack upon our positions south of Arracourt. Violent hand to hand fighting resulted. Our troops everywhere held the advantage, repulsing the Germans and taking prisoners.

East of Suippes the French made an incursion into the German lines. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The French bombardment squadrons yesterday and the day before operating as freely by day as by night, threw down 15,000 kilograms of projectiles on military establishments, aviation grounds and railway stations in the enemy zone. Several explosions and two fires were observed in buildings bombarded.

Macedonian front: The artillery was active west of Lake Doiran, in the region of Dobroole and in the vicinity of Monastir. French and British aviators carried out bombardment operations in the Vardar Valley and the region of the lakes.

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—The Austro-Hungarian artillery has taken part in the fight against the English and French on the western front, it is announced in today's War Office statement.

CAMILLE HUYSMANS
ON SOCIALIST POLICY

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The first step in carrying out the plans for an international working class policy, Camille Huysmans, secretary of the Socialist Internationale, announced today, would be to give a clear statement on inter-allied policy to American workers and to show them that the policy was essentially in harmony with that of President Wilson.

In the meantime the inter-allied Socialist memorandum on war aims will be forwarded to German, Austrian and Bulgarian Socialists through Socialist parties in neutral countries.

Mr. Huysmans considers it likely that the Socialist in enemy countries will agree upon a common policy or will make separate statements on the lines of the inter-allied memorandum. If these show certain agreements the proposal for a general Socialist congress will be put into operation. All parties would be represented and the inter-allied Socialists favor Switzerland as a meeting place.

Referring to an article in the Berlin Vorwärts, the organ of the German Majority Socialists on the inter-allied memorandum, Mr. Huysmans said that it implied that the German Socialists felt themselves to be more helpless in the face of the Government than the British and French Socialists before them. The Socialists in Great Britain and France, he added, felt able to fight for their ideas, but the German Socialist Majority showed a spirit of greater resignation and had shown it for more than a year.

Mr. Huysmans said the important question was not to know whether the German Government was ready to make concessions, but whether, after the decision of the Socialist international conference, the German Socialist majority would make common cause with the other Socialists in an effort to remove the cause of the present conflict, which had poisoned political life in Europe for many years.

PROF. HOLT DENIES STATEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Prof. Edwin B. Holt, formerly of Harvard University, issued a statement Wednesday night explaining that he was not responsible for certain statements criticizing the educational system of Harvard, which were included in an interview he gave to a representative of The Harvard Illustrated Magazine, and which caused the suppression of a complete edition of the student-body periodical on Tuesday by the college faculty. He expresses his admiration for Harvard and says that the efforts to suppress the article in question were instituted solely at his request.

BOSTON PLANS FOR
NEW LIBERTY LOAN

Corps of Nearly 10,000 Workers Is Organized and Ward Chairmen Hear Details of the Loan Explained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—With plans for the "All America parade" to be held April 6, in commemoration of the first anniversary of the entrance of the United States in the war and to herald the floating of the third Liberty Loan rapidly taking form, and organization of a corps of nearly 10,000 workers to make the loan a success, being completed, indications are that Metropolitan Boston will enter the campaign for war dollars with unprecedented enthusiasm.

All but one of the 25 ward chairmen, who are members of the Boston Liberty Loan Committee, met at Young's Hotel Wednesday, and heard details of the loan explained by N. Penrose Hollowell, executive chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of New England, Charles F. Weed, chairman of the Boston committee, and others. Mayor Peters, speaking as chairman of Ward 22 committee, said that the Government was endeavoring to mold the people in an effective machine, and to accomplish that unnecessary activities must be curtailed. The city will keep out of the bond market, he said, and all expenses of the city will be paid from the receipts at City Hall. He said he would complete all public buildings now under construction, but will suspend operations not necessary.

William F. Murray, postmaster of the Boston Postal District, gave a patriotic address, speaking of the need of greater interest in the war and objects sought thereby in the United States.

Plans for the "All-America parade" were discussed and it was said that many representative organizations are seizing the opportunity to participate. Women's organizations, it was said, are fully as interested in making the parade a success as men's organizations. Representatives of women's organizations will hold a conference today at the First Corps Cadet Armory, under the auspices of the women's section of the Liberty Loan Committee of Boston.

Robert F. Herrick, state director of the war savings stamp campaign, calls upon all the workers of his organization to assist in the coming Liberty Loan drive.

MR. HURLEY APPROVES
COAL ZONE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, on Wednesday paid high praise to the zone system adopted by Dr. Garfield for the distribution of coal, saying that this plan, when worked out, will probably avert such a fuel crisis as was encountered this year. Chairman Hurley intimated that sufficient tonnage would be available on the Atlantic Coast to move coal from Hampton Roads in quantities large enough to meet the normal demands of the New England states. Mr. Hurley believes that the zone system will also do much toward relieving railroad congestion and preventing the recurrence of such a railroad tie-up as existed this year.

A fleet of coastwise vessels is soon to be turned over to the Railroad Administration by the Shipping Board, it is understood, in order that congestion may be further relieved. Some of these ships will be used to transport cotton from southern harbors, which would otherwise contribute to the general congestion of the roads.

NAVY DEPARTMENT STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One American officer and three men were killed aboard the United States destroyer Manley on March 19, when the vessel collided with a British warship, the Navy Department announced today. A number of American sailors also were injured.

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Pounds of Flour Saved

if each of our 22,000,000 families use this recipe instead of white bread.

One loaf saves 11,000,000 pounds; three loaves a week for a year means 1,716,000,000 pounds saved!

Enough to Feed the Entire Allied Army

Corn Bread with Rye Flour

1 cup corn meal 1 teaspoon salt
1 cup rye flour 1 cup milk
2 tablespoons sugar 1 egg
5 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder 2 tablespoons shortening

Barley flour or oat flour may be used instead of rye flour with equally good results. Sift dry ingredients into bowl; add milk, beaten egg and melted shortening. Stir well. Put into greased pan, allow to stand in warm place 20 to 25 minutes and bake in moderate oven 40 to 45 minutes.

Our new Red, White and Blue booklet, "Best War Time Recipes," containing many other recipes for making delicious and wholesome wheat saving foods mailed free—address

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Dept. H, 135 William Street, New York

SAVE WHEAT—HELP WIN THE WAR

INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION

Special Council Holds Its Inaugural Meeting in London—Necessity for Immediate Action Emphasized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The inaugural meeting of the Industrial Reconstruction Council was held recently at the Guildhall, and was attended by Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction; Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor; Mr. J. H. Whitley, M. P., chairman of the subcommittee which drew up the report on joint standing industrial councils; Mr. Ernest Bevin, secretary of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers Union, and many others immediately concerned in the industry of the country. Lord Burnham presided, and the Lord Mayor welcomed the meeting with a speech in which he acknowledged the vital importance of the subject, but confessed that his own inclination tended toward the concentration of the country's entire forces to a successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. E. J. P. Benn explained that the Industrial Reconstruction Council was trying to strike a new note in industry. They were out to preach the doctrine of self-government for industry; the complete organization of every employer in his association and of every workman in his union, with an elected joint trade parliament in each industry, having a definite official status and adequate powers. Such a scheme, Mr. Benn said, would bring them nearer to the ideal, when industry was recognized as one of the highest forms of national service. It would also help to lay the foundations of future peace and prosperity.

Dr. Addison opened his remarks by expressing his pleasure at attending the meeting. He welcomed the formation of the association, he said, because it was designed to encourage the preparations necessary for dealing with the difficulties of the reconstruction period. The root question in devising schemes, he declared, was money, and the governing consideration in all reconstruction schemes was necessarily the production of wealth. Distress, he maintained, would be inevitable unless employers and employed could freely cooperate in an effort to increase wealth production. Industrial peace, he added, was essential to the rebuilding of the country's industries.

Referring to the invitation to industry to form reconstruction committees, Dr. Addison expressed the opinion that a strong organization of employers and workmen respectively was essential. The two bodies, he said, would be asked to form a joint council, and the Government proposed to recognize that council for whatever purposes it agreed to undertake.

Dr. Addison then went on to say that inefficiency of any sort or anywhere should be discouraged, and every man should have unfettered freedom to make the most of his ability, skill, and enterprise. He considered there ought to be no limitation of output and the standard of unemployment should be revised. He would like, he said, to see industry so organized that they would be prepared to take their full share of responsibility. Emancipation from interference by governmental agencies, Dr. Addison continued, depended almost wholly upon an increased degree of trade organization. The country, he declared, had almost unmeasured resources and capacities for development, but these things could only be achieved by securing comprehensive, firm, and satisfactory industrial understandings. The time to promote these understandings was now, before the turmoil and dislocation of the rearrangement incidental to demobilization was upon the country. The nation had seen what unity of purpose could achieve. New hopes had been awakened. People were impatient of old prejudices, and old party and class disputes, and they were looking for a new and better order of things.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, in his speech, spoke of the awakening of all classes of the community. There had, he said, been a great revolution in the trenches and on the seas, and the nation must accept the fact that means had to be provided to establish conditions worthy of the splendid manhood which had been displayed in the war. No progress could be made, he said, by divorcing one class from another. Provisions must be made for the classes to come together, to cooperate in serving the interests they had in common. He considered the Whitley Council would go a long way toward establishing a durable peace in industry, that it would consolidate the country and make it stronger and more secure than ever before. He wanted the workers to be admitted to a larger share of industrial life and activity, and he was sure that the workers' representatives on the new industrial councils would soon develop a sense of responsibility which would make for stability of thought and conduct in the community. Speaking of wages, Mr. Roberts said employers must get rid of their objection to high wages. He wanted every workman assured of a wage sufficient to provide him with all the decencies of life. And he wanted it to be possible for every workman to develop his highest capacity. He maintained there was as much genius and talent in the working classes as in any other rank of society, and he maintained that conditions which stifled and destroyed great qualities meant irreparable loss to a nation.

Mr. J. H. Whitley emphasized the necessity for immediate action. He and his colleagues, he said, were unanimously agreed that the proposals they recommended should be put into operation without delay. He also stated that applications for copies of the reports had come to him

personally from officers and men in France, Salonika, Palestine, Egypt and India. He considered a tremendous obligation rested upon them to carry into effect, as soon as possible, the plan recommended in the report. Mr. Ernest Bevin, of the General Workers Union, said labor had been asking for the machinery proposed by the Whitley report but it had been refused. Employers had refused to meet conciliation boards. If it was desired to construct machinery for the period of reconstruction, he said, labor was willing to cooperate, but it must be free machinery to tackle the whole problem of industry. If labor was asked to take responsibility during the reconstruction period to help the nation, it must be given equal responsibility in the management of the whole industry.

On the motion of Sir Wilfrid Stokes the following motion was passed unanimously: That this meeting gives its warm approval to the proposals of the Industrial Reconstruction Council as a practical means of giving effect to the suggestions of the Whitley report.

BRIQUETTING OF DAKOTA LIGNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
BISMARCK, N. D.—The most recent addition to the Townley enterprises operating in North Dakota is the People's Coal Company of Fargo, incorporated for \$1,000,000 for the purpose of developing the lignite resources of the State. The company plans to acquire rights to the Fernholz process of briquetting, said to be in successful use by the Johnson Fuel Company of Fairfax, N. D., at Scranton, N. D., and elsewhere, and to establish somewhere in the western part of the State, a large briquetting plant to which will be delivered raw lignite by steam-shovel mining capable of producing thousands of tons daily. This lignite, in the briquetted form, will be sold in North Dakota at an average retail price of \$4 the ton, Howard R. Wood, speaker of the last House of Representatives, and former state manager of the league, claims.

LIBERTY MOTOR TEST PROVES SUCCESSFUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels on Wednesday issued the following statement:

"A navy flying boat, equipped with a Liberty engine, flew from the naval air station, Hampton Roads, Va., to Washington yesterday morning in two hours. The distance covered was about 180 miles.

"The motor and plane functioned as expected, and the aviators report that the engine ran without a miss. Three naval aviators made the trip in the plane, Lieut. D. H. McCulloch, Ensign Slater and Ensign G. M. Brush.

"Seaplane hangars have been erected on the eastern branch of the Potomac at Anacostia, and similar flights will be made.

"The navy has several service seaplanes equipped with the Liberty engine which are flying daily."

DRAFT PLANS ANNOUNCED

BOSTON, Mass.—Maj. Roger Wolcott, in charge of the selective draft in Massachusetts, has issued orders to members of local and district boards to report immediately by telegraph as to the number of registrants available in Class I.

As soon as the industrial index census is completed, it is the intention of Provost Marshal-General Crowder to issue a call for registrants who are specialists in industrial lines. In accordance with this desire, Major Wolcott has been requested to urge all those connected with the census to get the cards in shape as quickly as possible.

In reply to a telegram sent Provost Marshal-General Crowder by Adj. Gen. Jesse F. Stevens asking if Massachusetts can be authorized to mobilize Negroes at Camp Devens immediately, it is announced that such mobilization cannot be carried out at this time.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—"Newspapers and What They Mean to Women" is the subject of a talk to be given by Mrs. Marshall Darrack, a former California newspaper woman, to members of the Business Women's Club at the club-house next Tuesday evening. Mrs. Darrack will be the guest of honor at a round-table supper preceding the talk. At a recent meeting of the club it was decided to extend the privileges of membership to teachers and professional women as well as business women, while students will be considered for junior membership.

CERTIFICATION OF WEIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—A bill before the Legislature asking that municipalities be given the right to compel coal dealers to have their deliveries weighed and certified at public scales and vendors of wood to have their loads measured by an officer appointed for that purpose before making a sale, is likely to be passed at this session of the Provincial Parliament. The Premier when discussing the measure said that "it merits favorable consideration and might well be made law by the House."

FOOD SAVING IN SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SANTA MONICA, Cal.—As a result of a lecture on food conservation given here by Miss Katherine Jewell Everts, the Santa Monica high school students will put rigid rules into effect in their school cafeteria, forbidding the use of icing on the cakes, the sale of candy, and urging the cooks to use the absolute minimum of sugar in the preparation of all foods.

RUDYARD KIPLING SPEAKS ON WAR

Urges the Utmost Degree of Saving, Deprecating Dissipation of High Wages—the "International Thuggee"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau
FOLKESTONE, England.—Mr. Rudyard Kipling in a stirring speech before a large audience at the Pleasure Gardens Theatre, Folkestone, emphasized the need for sustained and determined effort to continue the war until victory was won.

His speech opened with a description of the highly-organized community of Thugs in India, which existed a hundred years ago for assassination and robbery, until they were put down by a Government Department of Thuggee, specially formed to deal with the situation. At the present moment, he continued, all the powers of the world that had not been bullied or bribed to keep out of it had been forced to join in one International Department to make an end of German international Thuggee—for the reason that if it was not ended life would become insupportable for human beings. Even now there were people in England who found it hard to realize that the Hun had been educated by the State from his birth to look upon assassination and robbery, embellished with every treachery and abomination that man could think of, as a perfectly legitimate means to the national ends of his country. He was not shocked by these things. He had been taught that it was his business to perform them, his duty to support them, and his religion to justify them. They were, and for a long time past had been, as legitimate in his eyes as the ballot was in theirs. This, they must remember, was as true of the Germans in 1914 as it was now. People who had been brought up to make organized evil in every form their supreme good because they believed that evil would pay them were not going to change their belief till it had been proved that evil did not pay. So far, the Hun believed that evil had paid him in the past, and would pay him better in the future. He had had a good start. Like the Thug, the Hun knew exactly what he meant to do before he opened his campaign against mankind, his plans were laid, and his spies had given him the fullest information about all the people he intended to attack.

Nine-tenths of the atrocities Germany had committed had not been made public. They had been told the other day that "more than 14,000 English non-combatants, men, women, and children, had been drowned, burned, or blown to pieces since the war began." But they had no conception, and till the veil was lifted after the war they would have no conception of the range and system of these atrocities. Least of all would they realize, as they realized in Belgium and occupied France just across the water, the cold organized miseries which Germany had laid upon the populations that had fallen into her hands. So long as the Germans were left with any excuse for thinking that such things paid, could any peace be made with them in which men could trust? None. For it was the peculiar essence of German Kultur, that it was Germany's moral duty to break every tie, every restriction, that bound man to fellow man if she thought it would pay. Therefore all mankind were against her. Therefore all mankind must be against her till she learnt that no race could make its way or break its way outside the borders of humanity.

The more they had suffered in the war the more clearly did they see this necessity. Their hearts, their reason, every instinct in them that lifted them above the mere brute, showed them that the war must go on. Otherwise war would become a hell without hope. The men, the ships, the munitions must go forward to the war, and behind them must come the money, without which nothing could move. There had been a great deal of money spent in England lately, several millions a day for the last 1200 days. That meant that many people had had the chance of earning more money—in some cases very much more money—than they could have earned in peace time. But all the money in the world was no use to a man or his country if he spent it as fast as he got it.

Just now they all had the opportunity of protecting themselves against private and public anxiety by investing as much as ever they could in War Loans. Waste and extravagance unsettled a man for every crisis; thrift, which meant some form of self-restraint and continence, steadied it, and that was a great need now. He reminded them that everything they wasted in the way of manufactured goods, from a match upwards, as well as everything they bought that was not absolutely necessary, meant diverting some man or woman's

time and energy from doing work connected with the war. And war work, which meant supplies, food, munition, ships, was the only thing that was of the least importance now. Everything outside that necessity was danger and waste. They were all in a splendid position to invest. Not only was there more money going about and fewer things to buy with it, but it was also wrong to spend money on what there was available. The more it had been cleared of all obstacles to saving. The interest on what they had saved helped to make them personally independent; the money they lent to the Government helped to set their land and the world free. Their security or their loan was not only the whole of the British Empire, but also the whole of civilization, which had pooled its resources in men, money and material to carry on the war to victory. Nothing else mattered today except that the war should go on to that end.

From time to time, the representatives of the Allies met together and laid down what the war aims of the Allies were. From time to time they agreed that they were fighting for freedom and liberty, for the right of small states to exist, and for nations to decide for themselves how they were to be governed. All this they understood and perfectly believed. That was the large view of the situation. What, he asked, was the personal aspect of the case for each one of them? They were fighting for the world that they might not be herded into actual slavery such as the Germans had established by force of their arms in large parts of Europe. And they would go on fighting till the race which had done these things was in no position to continue or repeat their offense.

If for any reason whatever they were to fall short of victory—and there was no half-way house between victory and defeat—what would happen to them? Every relation, every understanding, every decency upon which civilization had been so anxiously built up would go—would be washed out, because it would have been proved unable to endure. The whole idea of democracy—which at the bottom was what the Hun was fighting against—would be dismissed because it would have been shown incapable of maintaining itself against the Hun. It would die discredited, together with every belief and practice that was based on it. The Hun ideal, the Hun's root-notions of life would take its place throughout the world. Under that dispensation man would become once more the natural prey of his better-armed neighbor. That was precisely what the world had banded itself together to resist. Their trial would not be made less by the earnest advice and proposals that they should accept some sort of compromise, which meant defeat, put forward by Hun agents and confederates among them. They were busy in that direction already. "But," said Mr. Kipling in conclusion, "let us be sure of this: Nothing we may have to endure now will weigh one feather-weight compared with what we will most certainly have to suffer if, for any cause, we fail of victory."

RESULTS OF FOOD SAVING RULES SEEN

Report of United States Bureau of Markets on Cold Storage Holdings Gives Evidence of Substantial Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—While the efforts of the United States Food Administration to conserve food are noticed by practically everybody in the observance of wheatless, meatless, porkless and others-less days, many see in the latest report of the United States Bureau of Markets for cold storage holdings throughout the country on March 1, evidence of a substantial domestic saving in foods. Meat stocks are shown to have greatly increased, and bearing a direct relation to this, poultry, which was used by many for a substitute, shows an even greater reduction. Stocks of pork show an increase, also.

The figures in this report show that the supplies of case eggs have increased more than 50 per cent as compared with March 1, 1917, and frozen eggs, 54.5 per cent. Total poultry stocks, on the other hand, have decreased 50.1 per cent as compared with March 1, 1917. Both of these conditions are traced, in part, to one rule of the Food Administration. This rule provided that all poultry in storage since March 1, 1918, had to be on the market by March 1, 1918, and it also prohibits the sale of fresh hens until May, when the production season ends.

Reports which have been received weekly from the Middle West and West of the United States have claimed an oversupply of meats and they are, in part, substantiated by the report on cold storage holdings. According to the bureau, there were 275,746,922 pounds of frozen beef in the warehouses, March 1, 1918, which included an increase of 10.8 per cent since the same date last year. Frozen lamb and mutton stocks showed an increase of 40 per cent, and frozen pork of 40.9 per cent. Dry salt pork increased 47.4 per cent, according to the report.

Figures for other commodities in the report are: Creamery butter, 18,808,303 pounds, increased 72 per cent; packing stock butter, 862,434 pounds, decreased 33.9 per cent; American cheese, 48,183,037 pounds, increased 167.4 per cent; lard, 65,227,302 pounds, decreased 28.9 per cent.

SMITH COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The board of editors of the Smith College Monthly for the year 1918-19 are: Editor-in-chief, Constance Winsor Mc-

BERNSTORFF CHICAGO DEGREE IS RESCINDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—The honorary degree of doctor of laws, conferred on Count J. von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, by the University of Chicago in 1911, has been rescinded by the board of trustees of the university. It was announced at the one hundred and sixth convocation of the institution observed yesterday.

The announcement regarding the degree of Count von Bernstorff was made public in the form of a part of the minutes of a meeting of the board of trustees held March 12, which reads as follows: "It was moved and seconded that the action of the board of trustees of the University of Chicago of May 31, 1911, conferring the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, be, and the same is hereby, rescinded, and that the name of the said Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff shall be stricken from the list of honorary alumni of the university. A vote having been taken, the motion was declared adopted."

BROOKLINE BUDGET PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau
BROOKLINE, Mass.—Brookline delegates assembled in town meeting Wednesday night passed a budget appropriating \$2,485,169.06 to meet this year's expenses of 16 items. Daniel J. Daly was unsuccessful in an effort to have a committee appointed to determine what advantages accrue to Brookline being part of Norfolk County, and to consider whether the town should seek to become a part of Suffolk County. The meeting was opened with prayer, a custom which had been discontinued.

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COMPARE this new Marvelfit Knicker with the kind you have been wearing. The seat has a gore of the Italian silk fabric inserted on the bias. This gives it a stretch of at least four inches more than that of the ordinary knicker. There are no seams and the gore stretches with every step. The strain is relieved. These knickers cannot rip, and consequently wear longer, and are more economical than the ordinary kind made with seams.

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AUTOMATIC FARE CHANGE ADVOCATED

Peter Witt, Cleveland Trolley Expert, Tells Massachusetts Legislative Committee Some of the Needs of the Elevated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Discussing service-at-cost-plus for street railways of Massachusetts, Peter Witt, a street railway expert and former commissioner under the Cleveland cooperative plan, stated to the legislative committee on Street Railways today: "The Cleveland plan of settlement is bound to be the solution, preceding what will ultimately come, public ownership."

"In no event," he added, "should the car rider be made to pay for more than the service is worth so that somebody else may get along with paying less than he ought to pay. Everybody ought to pay in proportion to his benefits. If this is done in Massachusetts, it will be only a very short time before the trolley problem is settled once and for all time."

He believed that some trolley lines that had been imprudently built in Massachusetts would have to be abandoned, but thought community aid would suffice to keep others going. The problem of the Boston Elevated, he said, calls for a solution separate from the other street railway problems of the State. He criticizes the Elevated management for ever having agreed to pay high rentals for the subway system. He viewed subways simply as an additional highway, which the taxpayer should pay for the same as any street.

Elimination of many car stops, to speed up service, was advocated. Mr. Witt stated that 47 per cent of the stops had been eliminated in Cleveland, saving \$1,000,000 in four years, without counting the saving due to less wear on rolling stock. Stops average 800 feet apart in the Ohio city, he said.

Under the new plan Cleveland has spent \$9,000,000 in capital charges for new equipment, etc., the seating capacity having been increased 71 per cent, but Mr. Witt lamented that it would never be possible to eliminate the straphanger. Said he: "The straphanger doesn't want a ride. He wants to get home."

"In Cleveland," he said, "experiences show that one of the first benefits to be gained through the cooperative plan is in getting the confidence of the riding public, and to change people who have been continual 'knockers' into sincere 'boosters.' Again, the plan makes it easy to finance the properties which in turn enables the companies to make improvements when and where they are needed."

Mr. Witt believes that the fixed fare is wrong in idea and application. He believes that street railway riders should pay for what they get, and adds, "It is entirely up to the public whether the service shall be poor and the fare low, or whether the service shall be good at a commensurate fare." The people of Cleveland realize that during these war times higher costs for everything must mean higher fares, and raised no objection to the several increases made necessary during the last few months. They have absolute faith in the automatic fare plan and know that when costs drop, the fares will drop also.

STANDARDIZATION OF MILK IS SOUGHT

Many Producers Present at Hearing Before Two Committees of the Legislature

BOSTON, Mass.—The Committees on Agriculture and Public Health of the Massachusetts Legislature sat together today to hear petitions for the standardization of milk and the repeal of last year's act for the pasteurization of milk. Many milk producers were present and the Boston Milk Dealers' Association was represented by Cornelius A. Parker as counsel. During the hearing Francis S. Cummings of Somerville, an independent dealer, said that the entire gist of the matter was whether skim milk could be mixed with other milk in order to fix the percentage of butter fat.

At the beginning of the hearing Mr. Parker explained the situation as preliminary to bringing on the numerous witnesses to show the need and the rightfulness of allowing milk to be standardized. He said that the common standard of milk is 3.5 per cent of butter fat, though the legal standard is 3.35. Most milk in a natural state runs from 3.5 to 3.7. People would be willing to pay more for a higher percentage of butter fat.

Senator Hart of Worcester, chairman of the health committee, made the point that milk was cheap at any price less than 21 cents a quart. Mr. Parker said that the sale of milk depended upon educating the public to its food value. Many New York people have been educated to the point of using high-grade milk at fancy prices. The Massachusetts Agricultural College sells certified milk at a standard of 4 per cent butter fat, and experts say that that figure ought to be the standard.

The hearing was continued with abundant testimony from experts to show that it would be a benefit all around to have a standardization law.

SENATOR'S PROPOSAL FOR ENDING WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a speech delivered in the Senate yesterday, Senator R. L. Owen of Oklahoma proposed what he called a method whereby the imperial German Government

could be made to cease hostilities, disband the army and once more govern its conduct by the rules and conventions of international law. His proposal was that all the nations opposed to Germany, including any neutrals that might choose to join, should come together in a convention and declare that unless Germany was willing to disband her army and bring the war to an end the nations opposed to her would make Germany a virtual outlaw among the nations for five years after the conclusion of the war. For every 30 days that Germany should refuse to submit to the decision of this convention, a year more, according to the plan of the Senate from Oklahoma, would be added to the period when the German Empire would be an outlaw among nations.

The Senator argued that an agreement of this kind, solemnly adopted by the Allies, would tend to convince the property classes in Germany that a continuation of the war would mean their own ruin.

PACKERS' CONTROL IN SIOUX CITY

Seventeen Big Concerns Cited by Lawyer Heney as Owned by Packing Interests—Independents Forced Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
OMAHA, Neb.—Investigation into the Omaha and Sioux City packing house affairs, which the Federal Trade Commission, with Francis J. Heney, attorney, has been conducting here for several days, closed with a night session, and Mr. Heney left for Kansas City, where this morning he opens an investigation into Kansas City packing house affairs.

Much of Wednesday's attention was devoted to affairs in Sioux City, where witnesses stated Swift & Co. have such complete control of the situation that it forced the Hunt Packing Company, an independent concern, to sell out to them last summer. One month after the sale the Stockyards Company began the construction of a spur track which the independent concern had vainly tried for 10 years to have built.

"Swift not only controls the stockyards in Sioux City, but nearly everything else in that town," said Mr. Heney, as he read into the records a list of 17 big concerns in Sioux City owned by the packing interests. The list included packing houses, stockyards, buildings, a newspaper, street railway, electric light, terminal railway, serum manufacture, banks, cattle, loan companies, commission houses, horse markets, etc. Vice-President Foster of the Morrill Packing Company of Ottumwa, Ia., testified that the big packers surrounded the smaller packing houses with concentration points which were used to prevent live stock reaching the independent concerns.

Price Limiting Charged

J. P. Cotton Tells Committee He Had Tried to Be Fair to Stock Raisers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A letter to the Cudahy Packing Company, written by E. Dana Durand, at Chicago on Jan. 18 and directing that the price of meat to feeders be kept down, was sent without the authority of J. P. Cotton, head of the meat division, of the Food Administration, Mr. Cotton today told the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Mr. Cotton declared further, that it had been his endeavor to pay a fair price to cattle feeders. Stock raisers before the committee last week charged that during his time as the representative of the Food Administration purchasing meat for the Allies, he had arranged with the packers to limit the price of meat at a time when large purchasers were being made for the allied governments.

Mr. Durand said he told the packers at a conference in Chicago on Jan. 1, that the large order to the British Government could not be placed except at existing prices, but that the statement attributed to him that "prices must be kept down," was a misrepresentation.

Explaining the letter to the Cudahy company, Mr. Durand told the committee that on Jan. 1 it appeared that there was an unusually large quantity of frozen beef in the possession of the packers and it was believed that there would be a fall in the price of live stock on that account. Mr. Cotton suggested, he said, that the situation be met by the foreign governments placing an unusually large order for meat and the British agreed to it on condition the meat could be bought at a fair price.

Later Mr. Durand said, he called the packers together and it was shown that the supply of frozen meat was not nearly so large as at first supposed. It also developed that the result of placing the order would cause an advance in price instead of supporting the market. The British order was then reduced in size, he said.

The committee questioned Mr. Durand regarding his association with the packers preceding his connection with the Food Administration.

Replying to Senator T. P. Gore, Mr. Durand said that he had a great deal to do with writing a report on the packing industry which absolved the industry from charges made in a congressional resolution.

The committee also asked Mr. Cotton regarding his connection with the packers. He said, as a lawyer, he never had represented them.

GENERAL WOOD RETURNS
By United Press
AN ATLANTIC PORT—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the eighty-ninth division of the United States Army, and Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander of the seventy-seventh division, arrived here today aboard a French liner.

PRESIDENT URGES FACING THE FACTS

Mr. Wilson Sends Message to New Jersey Democratic Leaders, Calling Upon Them to Rise to Test of a New Time

NEWARK, N. J.—New Jersey Democratic leaders who assembled here yesterday for a reorganization banquet were greeted by a message from President Wilson, as national head of the party, calling upon them to rise to the test of a new time, when old party slogans have lost their significance, and to commit themselves to disinterested service to humanity. The letter was read by J. P. Tumulty, secretary to the President.

"A time of grave crisis has come in the life of the Democratic Party in New Jersey," the President wrote, "a time when its friends and supporters must face the facts of the situation if they would serve the cause of free government in New Jersey. Every sign of these terrible days of war and revolutionary change when economic and social forces are being released on the world, whose effect no political seer dare venture to conjecture, bids us search our hearts through and through and make them ready for the birth of a new day—a day, we hope and believe, of greater opportunity and greater prosperity for the average mass of struggling men and women and of greater safety and opportunity for children."

The old party slogans have lost their significance and will mean nothing to the voter of the future, for the future is certain to change the mind of Europe as well as the mind of America. Men everywhere are searching democratic principles to their hearts to determine their soundness, their sincerity, their adaptability to the real needs of their life, and every man with any vision must see that the real test of justice and right action is presently to come as it never came before. The men in the trenches, who have been freed from the economic serfdom to which some of them had been accustomed, will it be likely, return to their homes with a new view and a new impatience of all mere political phrases and will demand real thinking and sincere action.

"Let the Democratic party in New Jersey, therefore, forget everything but the new service which they are to be called upon to render. The days of political and economic reconstruction which are ahead of us no man can now definitely assess, but we know this, that every program must be shot through and through with utter disinterestedness, that no party must try to serve itself, but every party must try to serve humanity, and that the task is a very practical one, meaning that every program, every measure in every program, must be tested by this question and this question only: Is it just, is it for the benefit of the average man, without influence or privilege; does it embody in real fact the highest conception of social justice and of right dealing, without respect of person or class or particular interest?"

"This is a high test. It can be met only by those who have genuine sympathy with the mass of men and real insight into their needs and opportunities and a purpose which is purged alike of selfish and partisan intention. The party which rises to this test will receive the support of the people, because it deserves it."

Secretary Tumulty told the diners that in his opinion they had listened to a letter which embodied the gospel of democracy of this new day. "These principles," he said, "represent the outpourings of the heart of one of the greatest leaders of democratic forces in the world at this time—a leader whose moral weight and influence is as dominant in the councils of Europe as it is in the councils of the democratic posts in our own country. He has given expression to the yearnings that come from the hearts of common men. What a mighty difference there is when you contrast these stirring doctrines with that much vaunted, over-advertised program of efficiency whose wrecks and ruins are strewn along the legislative pathway of New Jersey. In the one, you hear the cry of humanity; in the other, you hear the demands of the counting house, the vociferous urging of special privilege. Therefore the supreme duty of this hour—one which calls for the patriotism of every one within our ranks—is to win this war and to end in the fashion this terrible tragedy which has drawn the whole world into the maelstrom of blood and tears."

"We are living in days of great stress and strain—in days when great sacrifices of blood and treasure are being made by free men throughout the world for the vindication of those ideals of liberty and freedom which are the only hope of the world. To-night, as we sit here amidst these pleasant surroundings, American boys—the flower of our youth, the best of our brain and brawn—are sustaining on foreign battlefields those ideals for which our fathers died in the days that have gone before. They will not falter in this great enterprise for freedom. Let us therefore take heart and courage and, with the vision before us of their unselfish devotion to great principles, let us here dedicate ourselves to those things that will make liberty and freedom safe in this, our own land."

COMMANDER WYATT INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—The grand jury yesterday found a true bill against Commander Frederic Wyatt, chief examining officer of the port at the time of the explosion. The full bench will act on Saturday. Judge Russell's action in releasing Pilot Mackay and Captain Lemedec on habeas corpus proceedings.

ZONE SYSTEM FOR PROVIDENCE URGED

Chairman of Special Commission Which Investigated Subject Is Before Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Application of the zone system, on the lines of the Rhode Island Company, would produce additional revenue amounting to about \$525,000 yearly, and other recommendations made by the special commission which investigated the affairs of the company, would result in a total increase of about \$800,000 each year, according to testimony given by Zenas W. Bliss, chairman of the commission, before the legislative committee considering the report, on Wednesday.

Asked as to what increased burden would be imposed upon the car rider, Mr. Bliss said: "His ability to ride further is limited. He pays for the ride which he gets, a sum sufficient to make it reasonably profitable for the company to carry him."

He favored discontinuing the \$200,000 franchise tax on the company, in addition to applying the zone system, saying that, as all taxes, in the end, come out of the passengers and not the company, elimination of the franchise tax would be removing it from the people who use the cars.

Mr. Bliss, in reply to questions, said that he did not favor either State ownership or a flat six-cent fare. He thought that the State could not operate the road on the five-cent fare basis, and besides it would have to pay \$29,000,000 for the property of the road. That money would have to be borrowed, he said, at the rate of 5 per cent interest. The best solution to the problem, in his opinion was, he said, absolute control by the State, with a guaranteed return upon property actually devoted to the railway purposes.

"If you should find," said Mr. Bliss, "that the company might earn too much money under the zone system, you could readily increase the length of zones. A zone system is very elastic, and that is one of its strong points. If the revenue is not enough the zone might be made shorter. It is hard to modify a flat rate system and do it equitably."

He said he understood the report to be favorable to the company.

SERVICE AT COST PLAN IS ADVISED

Chairman of Public Service Commission Says Proposal Would Result in Public Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The so-called "service-at-cost-plus plan," if applied to the Boston Elevated Railway Company as recommended by the Public Service Commission, would result in public control, the guarantee of a moderate return upon legitimate investment and a contribution by the taxpayers toward the cost of subway rentals, declared Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the commission, speaking before the Massachusetts State Board of Trade at Hotel Brunswick on Wednesday.

"In the street railway field, under prevailing price conditions," he said, "the income of the properties has not kept pace with legitimate revenue requirements, and a portion of the cost of the service, all of which should legitimately fall on the car riders, has been taken out of the properties and out of the investors. This process has already resulted in a marked deterioration of the properties and cannot go on further without absolute demoralization of service."

"Under these circumstances our regulatory law must be placed upon a basis which will permit of a readjustment of income to increased operating costs, will put investments upon a more stable basis, will give a greater assurance of a steady return under all changes of conditions, and will thus attract the capital necessary to provide adequate service."

A. H. Andrews, executive secretary of the New Bedford Board of Commerce, spoke on "Americanization in Massachusetts Industries," saying: "The work of Americanization must be done in the local communities and largely in the industrial and must be conducted by organizations free from all suspicion of partisanship. Pressure must be brought upon the aliens to learn the language where they are employed. It must be done in the employer's time and at the employer's expense. In Massachusetts the state is squarely behind this movement. Our commercial organizations should appoint committees for conference on the subject with the state Board of Immigration."

The executive council was instructed to encourage the enactment of bills favorable to the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

COAL ARRIVALS BY WATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The only arrivals by water with coal for this city today were the barges Canisero from Port Reading with 999 tons of bituminous coal, the Genung from South Amboy with 1014 tons of bituminous coal and the Hopatcong from Perth Amboy with 1242 tons of anthracite.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

BOSTON, Mass.—Simmons College students are helping the campaign for books for the soldiers, and the faculty and members of each class have been appealed to. Preliminary tryouts for the play to be given by the Dramatic Club ended Wednesday. The senior class has elected to have the traditional house party over the week-end at Clifton, April 19.

HOG ISLAND PLANT IS HIGHLY PRAISED

Vice-President of International Corporation Denies the Charges of Inefficiency and Extravagance at Shipyard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Appearing before the Senate Committee on Commerce on Wednesday, C. O. Muhlfeld, vice-president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation and works manager at Hog Island, gave further details to the committee of the progress of the work of ship construction at that plant.

Mr. Muhlfeld, like other members high up in the American International, stoutly denied the charges of inefficiency and extravagance alleged in course of the Hog Island investigation. Pointing out that there was nothing peculiar about a concern like the American International and the firm of Stone & Webster undertaking the building of ships, Mr. Muhlfeld told the committee how members of the organization visualized the scheme.

"Fifty ships building at the same time," said the witness, "meant to us in a general way the building simultaneously of 50 structural steel buildings 100 feet wide by 120 feet long and 20 stories high; or 50 steam power electric generating stations of 25,000-horsepower."

Mr. Muhlfeld was eloquent in his praise of Hog Island. The only thing, he said, that can keep the ships behind will be delay on the part of the Government in getting the necessary steel to the plant, and not any failure on the part of the American International. He characterized the plant as "the greatest machine for building ships that the world has ever seen—in truth, the very last word on the subject."

CONGESTION OF FREIGHT EASED

Lines East of Mississippi Are Now Reported to Have About 70,000 Cars Above Normal

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gradual clearing up of freight congestion on eastern railroads from the critical condition in December and January was shown today by a railroad administration report that lines east of the Mississippi now have about 70,000 cars more than normal on their lines, as compared with nearly 200,000 above normal early in January. Most congestion is in eastbound loads, and the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, the New Haven and the New York Central are the most overloaded.

On last Saturday, the latest day for which reports are available, eastern lines had 46,109 east-bound loaded cars more than normal, 17,963 west-bound loads, 2427 east-bound empties and 3814 west-bound empties.

As compared with the 70,313 cars above normal on hand last Saturday there were 74,878 on March 1, and 154,952 on Feb. 7.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE EXPANDS

BOSTON, Mass.—Growth of the United States government employment service in Boston has been so great that additional quarters have

been secured at 71-73 Canal Street, where the unskilled division of the service will begin business Friday morning. It was announced today. Previously the work has all been done at 53 and 55 Canal Street. Beginning tomorrow the unskilled division will become a separate branch. It is estimated that nearly 50 per cent of the total applicants for work at this office are unskilled.

TRANSPORTATION BEFORE PROFITS

President of United Improvement Association Says First Obligation of a Service Company Is to Provide Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The idea that in the present agitation of the Boston Elevated for an increase in fare it should be borne in mind that the principal object in the creation of the system was to provide transportation service, not to make money for a group of financiers, is shared by John E. Macy, president of the United Improvement Association of Boston, one of the most active organizations in the consideration of public questions.

He discussed with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the views on this phase of the subject expressed by Joseph B. Eastman, member of the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts, at a hearing before a committee of the Legislature.

"The making of money out of the road is secondary, in the sense that the company takes the risk of being able to make a reasonable profit out of the service it is obliged to render," said Mr. Macy. "The principal duty and obligation of a public service company is to furnish service."

"It has a franchise which it has accepted, the gist of which is an undertaking to give the public proper service. It must first of all live up to this contract, whether it is merely in the form of a grant to use streets or, as in the case of the Boston Elevated, an actual contract for a term of years with specific provisions."

"The theory on which a public service company of this kind is established is that the public has certain thoroughfares, streets and highways on which it has the right to use special modes of travel. The only way it can use them for street cars is by appointing an agent to act for it in furnishing that mode of travel."

"It can do this through public agencies, or can farm out the right to a private company, in which case it appoints the private company a public agent, allows it to devote the streets and the power of eminent domain to that use, and gives it the right to take reasonable tolls in return for the use of its private funds."

"No public service company, as far back as the common law of England goes, ever has been allowed to make what it could out of its franchise. It always has been limited to reasonable tolls. In this country we established public service commissions to decide what was reasonable and what was not."

"The public service company, such as a street railway, is simply an official agency of the people to render a public service, and differs from a municipal or state agency only that it has a contract right to a reasonable compensation for the use of its private capital. The public supports the undertaking by paying the tickets, allowing the use of its streets, and by letting it use public authority."

CHIEF ISSUE OF THE WAR DEFINED

Indications That Clear Pronouncement by Senator Borah of Idaho May Mark Greater Unity in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There is reason to believe that the address delivered in the Senate on Monday by William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, marks something like a new departure in the attitude which Congress and the country are taking toward the prosecution of the war. The clear-cut manner in which Senator Borah set out the issue as one which admits of no compromise and which must be fought to a decisive conclusion, will, in the opinion of senators, be of great benefit, as there has been considerable confusion of issues and aims since the United States entered the war. This confusion, it is pointed out, and the failure on the part of many who were loyally ready and willing to support the Government in the prosecution of the war to act affirmatively, prevented, to some extent, the undivided support and determination which, it is believed, is the only guarantee of success.

The importance of clearly realizing that there is but one issue, namely, the defeat of the enemy, was strongly emphasized by senators who realize that nothing can be more beneficial than a clarification of this issue. This is exactly what Senator Borah's speech accomplished. He brought home to his hearers the fact that there is but one consideration at present before the United States, that this consideration is the winning of the war and the overthrow of a "theory of government based on fraud and force."

He clearly indicated that victory will take care of itself, that peace talk is beside the point until the object of the war is achieved, and that the territorial rearrangements of Europe have little to do at present with the main issue, the defeat of the enemy. The speech further emphasized the fact that difference of opinion as to these rearrangements should in no way interfere with or affect the great aim and purpose.

BATTLEPLANE/OUTPUT

By United Press

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States by the last of August will have completed more than double the number of battleplanes now in use by Germany, England and France. While admitting that the aeroplane program is two months behind the original schedule, the officials claim that a vast work has been done.

EXPRESS REVENUE FALLS OFF

By United Press

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Emphasizing the need of government assistance, the Interstate Commerce Commission says the leading express companies of the United States experienced a falling off of \$7,000,000 in net operating revenue in the 11 months ending November, 1917.

GERMAN PATTERN BANISHED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The German pattern of cap worn by New York's firemen was banished today. Thomas J. Drennan, acting in response to complaints of the men, ordered the German type displaced by one designed upon the United States Army cap.

Nemo
WONDERLIFT



ONE THING about the Nemo Wonderlift Corset: No honorable dealer ever tries to sell you something else on the plea that it "is just like the Wonderlift," or "just as good." It isn't!

Nemo Wonderlift construction is so unique that no other maker has even tried to imitate it.

The service it renders is equally unique, as you will discover the moment your model is properly adjusted.

For a great host of women no other corset is nearly as stylish and comfortable. In four years the Wonderlift clientele has grown from nothing to some hundreds of thousands.

We have never known a Wonderlift wearer to be satisfied with any other corset.

Please ask your corset dealer to show you all the Wonderlift models. Examine them. It will be time well spent.



HERE are Wonderlift models for all types of figure, from slight to extra-stout. Be sure to get the one designed for your type.

In the back-laced models the prices are \$6, \$10 and \$12.

And there are four models in the latest Wonderlift Corset, the—

MARVELACE

Marvelace Corsets are neither front-lace nor back-lace, but are adjusted by a short lacing at the side-front—a recent patent.

They give just the same style-comfort service as the back-lace Wonderlift. Some women think them more "convenient."

Priced at \$6.00 and \$10. Incidentally: The new Nemo Brassiere is novel and successful, also different—\$1.00 up.

THE NEMO FASHION INSTITUTE
New York City, U. S. A.

ILLINOIS IN ITS
CENTENNIAL YEAR

Funds Available to Begin Great Memorial—State's Response in World War—Progress Under Lowden Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Ill.—Illinois is celebrating the centennial of its admission to the Union in 1818. An appropriation for the beginning of a great Centennial Memorial Building just south of the capitol is now available. The corner stone will be laid this year.

A feature of the State's progress was its prompt response in the war for the world's freedom from autocracy. Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois was the first Governor to go before a Legislature and ask for its loyal support of the Federal Government in the great conflict. Governor Lowden asked the Legislature for a law creating a State Council of Defense and an appropriation for its maintenance. The Legislature gave him both. The Illinois Council of Defense has been one of the most efficient state bodies in the country.

Foreseeing the federalization of the national guard, Governor Lowden asked the Legislature for money and men to take the place of the regiments which entered the United States' service. Again he was successful. Long before other states thought of home protection, Illinois had three fully equipped new regiments of national guardsmen. The State Council of Defense also organized units containing 6000 men and placed them at the disposal of the Governor. The State now has nearly 9000 men—nine regiments—available for home protection. Illinois was called upon for 79,094 men in the selective draft. The State received a credit of 27,304 for national guard and volunteer enlistment, leaving a net quota for the draft of 51,653 men.

During the past year there has been a consolidation of 80 state bureaus and commissions into nine major departments with a director at the head. These nine directors constitute the Governor's cabinet. Instead of seeking information from 80 different sources, he now sends inquiries to nine men.

The consolidation act provides for a budget system of appropriations. A superintendent of budget, under the direction of the Director of Finance, is studying the finances of the State and getting ready for the budget which will be presented to the next General Assembly.

The Fifth General Assembly provided for the submission to the people next fall of the question whether or not a constitutional convention shall be held. The present Constitution was adopted in 1870 when the population of Illinois was 2,539,891. Illinois' population in 1910 was 5,635,591, and the United States Census Bureau estimate in 1917 was 6,193,126. The population ascribed to Illinois by the Federal Government for draft purposes was 7,227,952. In 1910 Chicago had 2,185,283.

Illinois has available for the building of good roads in 1917-18 \$4,046,039. In addition thereto the General Assembly provided for the submission of a \$60,000,000 bond issue next fall for good roads. Interest on and final redemption of these bonds is to be met by automobile licenses. These bonds are to be used in building roads after the war.

Illinois now has available for the construction of a canal \$5,000,000. This canal will, when completed, give direct waterway connection between Chicago and St. Louis, thence by the Mississippi River to New Orleans. It is to be constructed after the war when labor will be available.

CANADIAN WHEAT PRICES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—At the close of the session of the Canadian Council of Agriculture recently held here, three important resolutions were passed. The first called upon the Federal Government to fix the price for the 1918 wheat crop and also a minimum price for the 1919 crop. The second resolution asked for the removal of duty from all necessary farm implements, while the third emphatically protested against the proposed increased railway rates. This resolution also expressed the opinion that the only solution for the problem of Canada's railways was nationalization and government control. A lengthy resolution on the railway rates question was wired to the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden.

PRICE OF BARLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
WINNIPEG, Man.—The maximum price on May barley was fixed at \$1.99 per bushel by the council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Canadian maximums for grain are now fixed as follows: Wheat, \$2.21 a bushel; oats, 99 cents; and barley, \$1.99 a bushel. No maximum has been fixed on flax, which has reached \$4.09 on the Winnipeg market.

HIGHWAY TRAVEL ACT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Amendments to the Highway Travel Act and the Motor Vehicles Act were introduced in the Legislature, seeking additional safeguards for pedestrians and drivers of vehicles. The principal amendments are that every vehicle other than a motor car or traction engine shall carry a lighted lamp on the left-hand side; that owners of vehicles having licenses must give notice of changes of address; that a penalty not exceeding \$50 shall be imposed upon persons making false statements with the object of securing a license; that every



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Paul Thompson

Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois

motor vehicle, other than a motor-cycle, shall be equipped with an improved muffler; that every motor vehicle on a highway after dark shall carry three lighted lamps, visible at 200 feet distant; that markers issued by the department to motor vehicle owners shall be returned at the end of the year, violators of this clause to be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$10; that if an owner or driver is convicted under the Criminal Code or for a third time for violating the Highway Travel Act, or where carelessness in driving is proven, the Minister may prohibit such person driving a motor vehicle for a period not exceeding two years, a penalty of \$500 to be imposed if such person drive a motor vehicle during the period of suspension; that no person shall throw upon the highway, glass, nails, tacks, scraps of metal or other material injurious to tires; that only those who are registered shall be allowed to drive a motor vehicle; that the right and left side of the street shall refer to the right or left of the center line, and that the speed limit should be increased from 20 to 25 miles in the country and 15 to 20 miles in the city.

LAND SETTLEMENT IN
NORTHERN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, speaking in the Legislature on the subject of land settlement in Northern Ontario, again made it quite clear that no newcomers will be allowed to take up land in that part of Canada unless they are willing to submit to the regulations as regards military service, language or any other matters. French members raised the question as to the effect these regulations would have upon food production in Northern Ontario, and suggested that, during the war, it might be beneficial to have all bars removed.

To this argument the Minister replied that one of the difficulties in Canada had been that the law had been too wide open, but the war had taught them that those who were hereafter invited to live in Canada must agree to become law-abiding citizens. With regard to regulation 17, which limits the teaching of French in schools to certain forms and during certain hours, the Minister said conditions had improved greatly, the thinking French-speaking people having come to realize that the Government is not trying to exterminate the French tongue. "I think I can say that the people of this Province," he went on, "both English and French, are determined that they shall give their children an opportunity of learning the English language. It was only upon that ground that the regulation was brought in."

Mr. Z. Mageau, and Mr. Evanturel, both French members, joined rather heatedly in the discussion, the former saying that the French people had no desire to become rulers of the Province of Ontario; "all we want is our fair share of the sun"; and Mr. Evanturel made the suggestion that "opportunities should be taken during the war to withdraw regulation 17, which allows only one hour of French in the schools each day." He concluded by saying that "the treaty of peace will be signed by French blood in the French language."

PROGRESS OF THE BENCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The opening of the Court of Appeal which takes the place of the court en banc was marked by an address from Chief Justice Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain, who reviewed the progress of the bench since the early territorial days. He recalled the days within his memory when there was but one stipendiary magistrate in the whole of the territory which is now Saskatchewan; that was 32 years ago. Now there were 19 upper court judges, 28 district court judges and a host of justices of the peace and magistrates. Twenty-six years ago, there were 25 men practicing law within the confines of the Northwest Territories, while today there were 491 in Saskatchewan alone.

HIGHER RAILWAY
RATES IN EFFECT

New Canadian Rates, However, Will Cease to Be in Operation One Year After War's End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—As already stated in The Christian Science Monitor, the judgment of the Dominion Railway Commission granting the railways of Canada an increase in their passenger and freight rates of 15 per cent has been upheld by the Government and the new rates are now in force. Instead, however, of the rates being permanent they will cease to be effective one year after the termination of the war. To meet the objection of those who claimed that the increased rates would largely increase the earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway, already an immensely wealthy corporation, an order-in-council has been passed which provides for the taxation of the profits of that company and the public treasury will now reap some profit from the increased schedules.

The special taxation of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be as follows:

1. One-half of its net earnings from railway operation in excess of 7 per cent on its common stock (after paying fixed charges, appropriation for pension fund and dividends on preferred stock).

2. Income tax on the company's special income (inclusive of all the company's income, except earnings from railway operations) under the provisions of the Income War Tax Act, 1917, or any amendment thereof, hereafter enacted.

Provided, that the total amount to be paid each year by the company shall not be less than:

1. The company's net earnings in such year from railway operations, and from special income as defined above, in excess of 10 per cent on its common stock (after paying fixed charges, appropriation for pension fund and dividends on preferred stock) up to \$7,000,000, or.

2. The amount by which its net earnings from railway operations exceed the net earnings from railway operations for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1917, due to the increase in freight and passenger rates granted by the order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, dated 26th day of December, 1917.

NOVA SCOTIA MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—In tabling the annual report of Nova Scotia mines in the local Legislature, the Hon. E. H. Armstrong said that war conditions, the scarcity of tonnage and the extremely high freight rates by water had cut away to a large extent the coal market of Montreal and Quebec from the Cape Breton coalleries. Geographically, Nova Scotia should furnish the New England states with a large part of her supply of soft coal, declared Mr. Armstrong. With the

present harmonious relations existing between the two countries, and the necessity for conservation of labor, fuel and other essentials, it might be possible that an arrangement could be entered into which would be beneficial to all concerned. The greater expense of coal-mining in Nova Scotia was due to the fact that the big mines in Cape Breton were constantly extending further out under the sea. The nature of coal-mining in Nova Scotia, he said, was such that the mines could only be trusted in the hands of skilled miners. It would be fatal to bring in a large body of cheap, foreign labor. This remark of the Commissioner of Mines was caused by the recent suggestion of the Fuel Controller, Mr. Magrath, that Chinese coolie labor should be brought to Nova Scotia to help to increase the coal output. During the past year 12,483 workers had been employed in the coal mines of Nova Scotia. The production of gold in Nova Scotia has been steadily decreasing. Last year only 2295 ounces were produced. The record year was 1898 with 31,104 ounces.

ROMAN CATHOLIC
SCHOOLS AND DRAFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—As a result of the decision of the central appeal judge not to exempt school teachers from military service, on the ground of their occupation, the Roman Catholic School Commissioners have decided to supply Mr. Justice Duff with a list of their teachers who are eligible for service in the first draft, and ask him to select a certain number for service at intervals. The commissioners are dissatisfied with the judge's decision, and still think it unwise to have all their instructors who are liable placed in the army at once.

CANADIAN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A total Canadian trade of \$2,373,724,883 for the 11 months of the current fiscal year ending with February is shown in the monthly trade statement for February issued today by the Department of Customs. This is a considerable increase over the similar period last year when Canada's total trade aggregated \$2,018,447,397. For the month of February alone Canada's trade amounted to \$143,231,607 as compared with \$140,162,700 for February, 1917.

Exports of domestic goods for the 11 months period, inclusive of coin and bullion, were to the value of \$1,440,459,944 for the 11 months as against \$1,029,046,435 for the corresponding 11 months of the previous fiscal year. Goods entered for consumption were valued at \$886,942,750 on which customs duties to the amount of \$145,789,221 were collected. For the 11 months of the previous year imports were valued at \$769,443,187, while customs collections aggregated \$130,550,845, or approximately \$15,000,000 less.

For February alone both imports and customs collections show a considerable falling off as compared with the same month in 1917. Goods imported were to the value of \$53,108,214 and duties collected \$9,449,747. For February, 1917, imports were worth \$6,555,938 and \$11,409,494 was the amount of customs revenue collected. Exports of Canadian goods during February on the other hand were to the value of \$36,361,617, an increase of about \$18,000,000 over February, 1917.

NEW PILOTAGE LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has issued the report of the commission which inquired into the question of pilotage at the port of Halifax. The report makes a large number of recommendations, the principal of which are: The Minister of Marine is to become the pilotage authority for the district of Halifax, owing to the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs there. A superintendent with sea-going experience is to be appointed to take full charge of the district and to reorganize and administer its affairs. Apprentices are to pass an examination not lower than that required by a second mate of a sea-going ship before being granted a license as a branch pilot. Intoxicating liquors are to be absolutely banned; a pilot or apprentice using them will be dismissed for the second offense, the first being punishable by fine or suspension. Any pilot having liquor in the pilotage office or on board the pilot tender will be instantly dismissed. The number of pilots is to be increased to 25 and never to be less than 20 at any time.

ROAD BUILDING IN
SASKATCHEWAN

Province to Be Divided Into Eight Districts Under General Control of Highway Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—More than 600 delegates attended the thirteenth annual convention of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities here which was marked by the announcement of the Hon. Samuel J. Latta, Minister of Highways, of the Provincial Government's road-building policy, following the statement in the president's annual report, that the time had come for a definite clear-cut policy to be promulgated in which the duties of the municipalities, the cities, towns and villages, and the Government would be set forth.

Mr. Latta, replying the next day, said that the Province would be divided into eight districts each under a superintendent and all under the superintendency of the Department of Highways of the Provincial Government, which will provide practical road building engineers. The department in future will concern itself with the construction of main highways, and the municipalities with branch roads which will be feeders to the main roads. The object of the main roads would be to get grain to country elevator points and not to be the connecting links between towns. An educational propaganda was being planned, Mr. Latta said, and a survey of every road in the Province would be made. Letters were being sent to each municipality with a map and certain instructions.

Amongst the resolutions adopted was one which urged that the Government take over lands to provide for the settlement of returned soldiers.

Addressing the convention, Pt. Baker of the great War Veterans Association estimated that 75,000 soldiers would wish to settle on land, and that 25,000,000 acres of land would be required. This land could be secured, he said, by the Government taking over the holdings of the Hudson Bay Company, railway and school lands, Indian reserves, and lands held by the speculators, which, together with the homestead lands, would provide land to give the soldiers 320 acres each.

The Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture, explaining the difficulties in the way of greater production, regretted that the federal authorities had not made use of the existing military organization to force available labor into essential industries. With all possible effort it was only possible to hold production in Saskatchewan to the level of recent years. If expansion was expected, it would be necessary to import labor, be it white, yellow or black. Other obstacles to production were tariff duties, and the uncertainty of grain prices. The first should be abolished and a minimum price on grain fixed.

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for two years at least. Mr. Motherwell also favored a small Government loan in preemption areas to enable settlers to break up land, the loan to be based on the amount of work done. He also urged the sale of school lands and that power be taken to see that when occupants are available for any idle lands, that the land can be placed at their disposal for productive purposes.

DEVELOPMENT WORK
IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—When approving of the bill providing for the setting aside of the second \$5,000,000 within the past six years for development work in Northern Ontario, the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson gave the members of the Legislature an interesting sketch of the work accomplished in that district since the first appropriation was made by Sir James Whitney. There had been 3000 miles of road constructed, he said, 1900 of which had been hewn through the forest; a total of 1970 miles had been ditched, drained and bridged; 500 miles had been surfaced with gravel and 75 with rock; 200 miles had been constructed in the Rainy River Valley, and a road 50 miles long had been built from Port Arthur to Pigeon River on the international boundary, thus connecting the fertile agricultural lands of Ontario with the grain markets of Duluth and other western cities.

In 1912, when the first sum was granted for the development of this north country, the value of the field crops in the district was \$6,000,000 and that of live stock \$1,500,000, while in 1916 the figures were \$8,753,000 for crops and \$2,500,000 for live stock.

Of the first \$5,000,000, \$387,000 had been advanced in settlers' loans, a soldiers' and sailors' colony had been founded at Kapuskasing, 30 houses had been built and were already occupied by as many families; railway sidings, planing mills and labor-saving machinery had been provided and a clubhouse erected for the benefit of the settlers. "So insistent is the demand for settlement," he said, "that I have already between 700 and 800 applications for land, and more organization is necessary if we are to secure our share of immigrants in the future."

THE RETURNED SOLDIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Sweeping changes in connection with the handling and care of returned soldiers are being planned, which if carried out will mean the passing out of existence of the Military Hospitals Commission recently renamed the Invalid Soldiers Commission. It is proposed that the work being done by this body shall be taken over by civilians entirely who will carry on the work of re-education and vocational training hitherto done by the Invalid Soldiers Commission or as it is better known, the Military Hospitals Commission. A new unit will be organized to deal with men securing their discharge.

EDUCATION
IN QUEBEC

Principal of Edward VII School, Montreal, Deplores Conditions, Urging Compulsory Measures Obtaining in Most States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Irving O. Vincent, principal of Edward VII School of this city, addressing a recent meeting of the District of Bedford Educational Board at Cowansville, Que., declared that of the 150,000 to 160,000 children in Montreal, only 83,783 were attending school, and that of these only 22,378 were above the third grade. This meant that only 22,378 children in Montreal today knew anything of long division, Canadian history, geography and other such important subjects.

Mr. Irving said that since the Child Labor Law applied only to factories, many children who should be attending school were employed in offices or as newsboys and messengers, and he quoted statistics to show that this condition was a cause of juvenile delinquency. Mr. Vincent urged a compulsory education law.

Another plea for compulsory education was made by T. D. Bouchard, who indicated that Roman Catholics need not object to such a law in this province, as the Roman Catholics of France did, because here there was not the danger of their losing control of education, under separate schools. Practically all civilized states of the world had a compulsory law, and Quebec needed one just as much as they.

Mr. Bouchard quoted statistics to show that in the Roman Catholic schools of this province only 10 per cent of the children who enter go through the fourth year; 2 per cent through the sixth year; 1 per cent through the seventh, and one-half of 1 per cent through the eighth.

NO TIME EXTENSION
FOR LIQUOR INTERESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The temperance forces of Manitoba, fearing that the liquor interests of Canada might prevail upon the Union Government to lengthen the privilege of interprovincial trading (which is due to terminate on April 1), have been sending telegrams to Sir Robert Borden. The typical reply from Sir Robert's private secretary is as follows: "In reply to your telegram to the Prime Minister I beg to state that the Government has not reconsidered its decision on the liquor question and has not consented to any extension of time."

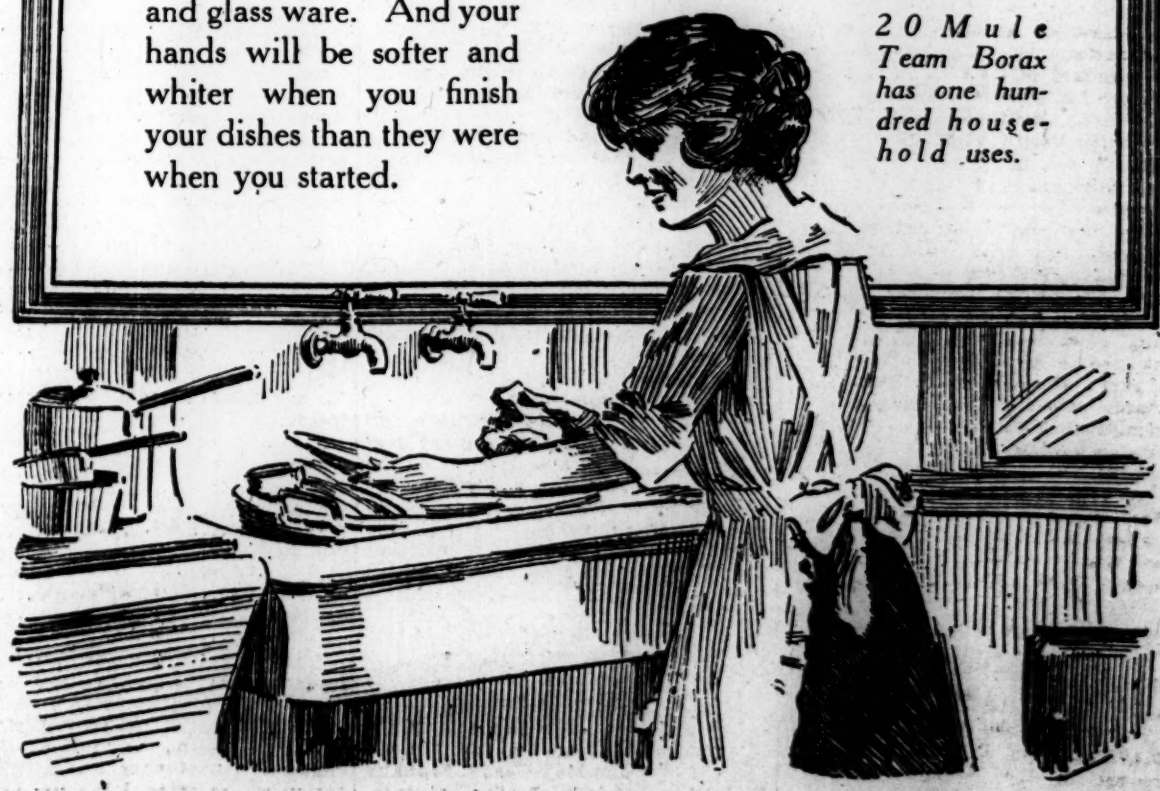
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MULE TEAM BORAX

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WRESTLERS MEET
FOR BIG TITLE

Six Colleges Are Expected to
Take Part in the Intercollegiate
Association Championship
Tournament at New York

Year	College	Points
1905	Yale	5
1906	Yale	7
1907	Yale	10
1908	Yale	10
1909	Yale	13
1910	Cornell	11
1911	Princeton	17
1912	Cornell	17
1913	Cornell	25
1914	Cornell	27
1915	Cornell	24
1916	Cornell	24
1917	Cornell	24
1918	Cornell	32

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Six colleges are expected to be represented in the annual championship meet of the Intercollegiate Wrestling Association which is scheduled to take place in the Columbia University gymnasium tomorrow and Saturday evenings. The colleges expected are University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, Princeton, Columbia and Lehigh universities and Pennsylvania State College.

This will be the fourteenth annual event of the association. Cornell is now holding the championship, having held the title ever since 1912. The Ithacans won it in 1917 with a total score of 32; but it does not look as if they would be able to retain the championship this winter, as the Red and White has been hard hit by the war.

Only two other colleges have ever succeeded in winning one of these championship titles and they are Yale, which won in 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909, and Princeton, which won in 1911. Yale will not be represented this winter.

The preliminary events are scheduled to take place tomorrow evening with those who qualify at that time competing in the finals Saturday evening.

This will be the first year Pennsylvania State has competed in the championships and the newcomers are expected to show up strongly, as they have done remarkably well in their dual meets this winter. They have defeated Cornell twice, once by the score of 25 to 4. Lehigh also appears to be quite strong this winter, having won from the Columbia wrestlers by a score of 23 to 9.

CHARLESTOWN IS
EASILY A WINNER

Navy Yard Defeats Arena
Hockey Club in National
Hockey League Series, 6 to 0

National Hockey League	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh A. A.	10	2	.833
Charlestown Navy Yard	7	4	.636
Wanderers Hockey Club	3	7	.300
Arena Hockey Club	2	9	.182

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Charlestown Navy Yard easily defeated the Arena Hockey Club in their fourth and final game of the National Hockey League championship race at the Boston Arena Wednesday evening by a score of 6 to 0.

There was little to the contest of championship class, the Sailors taking an early lead and never relinquishing it, the only question being as to how many goals the Navy Yard would roll up. Arena was playing without its rover and captain, Frank Synnot, and the team did not seem to take the contest very seriously. Its attack was weak and the defense was not as strong as usual.

Geran, Skilton and Hutchinson divided the scoring honors, each being credited with two goals. Hutchinson was really the best player in the contest, as he not only made the two tallies mentioned above, but he was all over the rink and fed the puck to his team mates with skill. The summary:

CHARLESTOWN	ARENA
Shagnessy, L. W.	F. W. Hughes
Downing, C.	C. W. Reynolds
Hutchinson, F.	F. W. Wamaker
Geran, F.	C. W. Reynolds
Skilton, C.	C. W. Reynolds
Tirrel, P.	C. W. Reynolds
La Croix, E.	C. W. Reynolds
Score—Charlestown Navy Yard, 6; Arena Hockey Club, 0.	

BOSTON BRAVES WIN
IN PRACTICE GAME

MIAMI, Fla.—Though without enough regular players here to complete two full nines, Manager G. T. Stallings of the Boston National League Baseball Club borrowed a local player and held a five-inning game Wednesday, which the regular nine under J. C. Smith easily won by the score of 6 to 2. Richard Conway played at second base on J. P. Henry's team, and looks to be a very nice infielder, who will improve with experience.

Of the new members of the team, Wickland and Massey look to be promising players, and it would seem that Stallings has two good outfield prospects in these men. Covington, who was with the club for a few games at the end of last season, is a good fielding first baseman, and appears to be a good batsman. Today in the date set on which J. McGraw must make his decision as to what player, of those Stallings named, he wants to complete the C. L. Herzog deal.

CRIMSON SQUAD
HAS FIRST CUT

Coach Duffy Reduces Candidates
for 1921 Nine—Tentative
Schedule Is Also Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—About 30 men remain on the Harvard freshman baseball squad since the first cut in the squad was made by Coach Hugh Duffy. According to student-manager R. M. Lloyd the 1921 team has every prospect of a successful season, having several pitchers who are doing exceptionally good work so far early in the season.

C. B. Butterfield, the former Country Day pitcher, is rapidly rounding into shape and Coach Duffy is confident that he will prove to be one of the mainstays of the team. F. L. A. Cady is also showing up well in the early practice sessions, and should be in his best form by the opening of the season.

Other members of the pitching staff who are developing fast under the direction of Coach Duffy are E. S. Hardell, E. Stillman, M. F. McFadden and C. R. Johnston. The most promising backstop that remains with the freshman squad is K. Blair, the former Clinton High School athlete. Blair is fast becoming a very proficient catcher and his ability to hit the ball when a hit is most needed will prove of great value to his team.

Few positions have been filled in either the outfield or infield by the coach as yet, but it is generally conceded that H. P. King, the former Groton Academy star will play at first base for the freshmen. He is especially proficient at the bat, while his throws around the diamond are extremely accurate. In the outfield, Mackin Davis, the former Choate School player, is the most prominent of the many candidates for these positions. Davis is a very fleet runner, and covers considerable ground quite efficiently.

Manager R. M. Lloyd has arranged a tentative schedule, subject to the approval of the Athletic Committee, which is as follows:

April 24—Rindge Technical School at Cambridge; 27—Worcester Academy at Cambridge;
May 4—Wentworth Academy at Cambridge; 11—Phillips Andover Academy at Andover; 15—Deane Academy at Cambridge; 22—Cotuit Academy at Cambridge; 25—Princeton 1921 at Cambridge;
June 1—Yale 1921 at New Haven.

SHOEMAKER WINS
FIFTH STRAIGHT

Continues to Lead in the Amateur
Pocket Billiard Championship
Tournament Without a Defeat

Pocket Billiard Standing	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
J. H. Shoemaker	5	0	31	1.000
Augustus Gardner	4	1	15	.800
J. J. Maloney	3	1	21	.750
A. D. Plunkett	3	1	15	.600
C. R. Shongood Jr.	3	4	22	.428
C. M. McNamee	2	4	17	.333
C. R. Fulton	2	5	20	.285
Ardie Wickers	1	5	17	.166

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. H. Shoemaker won his fifth straight victory in the United States amateur pocket billiard championship at the New York Athletic Club Wednesday afternoon when he defeated C. R. Shongood Jr. by a score of 125 to 90. In the only other match contested Augustus Gardner was the winner over Ardie Wickers, who was overwhelmed in a one-sided contest by the score of 125 to 54.

Not until he matched skill in the encounter with Shongood has Shoemaker been hard pressed by any of his rivals. Most of his games have been won by convincing margins, but in Shongood, Shoemaker found an opponent worthy of his best play. The former, a newcomer in the championship ranks, was a formidable rival during every minute of the contest, and he, the former, had the advantage with him he might have pressed Shoemaker to a closer score. Three times the champion smashed into the pyramid, scattered the ivories far apart, but failed to pocket the object ball. Ordinarily there would have been a feast for Shongood. In each instance, however, the cue ball found its way to a position from which it was impossible for him to score.

Both men played a game of great merit. There were many brilliant shots that called for applause. Shoemaker, however, had the advantage in science, and this, combined with his acknowledged skill, proved too great a handicap for Shongood to overcome. The match by innings follows:

J. H. Shoemaker—8 6 13 8 8 12 5 3 5
11 12 6 12 6. Total—125. Scratches—5.
C. R. Shongood Jr.—6 8 1 1 6 6 1 9 11 9
3 3 14 8 1 7. Total—90. Scratches—4.
High runs—17 and 12.

ROBESON WINS IN
GOLF TOURNAMENT

PINEHURST, N. C.—I. S. Robeson of Rochester, N. Y., won the Tin Whistle golf championship Wednesday by a margin of five strokes, going over the No. 3 course in 80, the low gross for the day, and finishing with a total of 239 for the 54 holes covered by the three days' play.

FINE BASKETBALL
SEASON IN EAST

University of Pennsylvania,
Princeton and Cornell Fives
Do Splendid Work in Inter-
collegiate League Title Race

Intercollegiate Basketball	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pennsylvania	9	1	.900
Princeton	8	2	.800
Cornell	7	3	.700
Yale	4	6	.400
Columbia	2	8	.200
Dartmouth	0	10	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Despite war conditions the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship race for 1917-18, which came to a close last Saturday, was a most interesting one and furnished a splendid season with three teams having a chance to figure in the contest for first place well into the second half of the competition.

All of the colleges were more or less handicapped this winter, some through losing both coaches and veteran players who were figured on to form a strong nucleus for the 1918 fives. Yale University, champions of 1916-17, were particularly hard hit as they not only lost all of their regular players of last year, but also lost their coach and were forced to develop under the teaching of former star players. Considering these facts, the Elis did splendidly to finish as well as they did.

Dartmouth College was another that was particularly hard hit and the fact that the Green failed to win a game during the entire season is no reason for figuring that this college is too weak for the intercollegiate league. Much praise should be extended to the Dartmouth players, their coach and the undergraduates for carrying their schedule through to the end. Another year and the Hanover college is pretty sure to make a better showing at this sport.

Columbia University was a big disappointment to the followers of this league. When the season opened, the Blue and White seemed to be better supplied with veteran material than any other college in the organization and the fact that it won only two of its championship games was not up to expectations.

Pennsylvania, Princeton and Cornell, the three other colleges in the organization, were greatly handicapped on account of the war, but their coaches, L. W. Jourdet, F. W. Luehring and Dr. A. H. Sharpe, respectively, developed three strong fives. At Pennsylvania Coach Jourdet started with only one player who might be regarded as a regular in 1917. This was Capt. J. L. Martin, and as he was out of the lineup during most of the season, Coach Jourdet really had to build up an entirely new line. He did splendidly and Martin was the only player who were not experiencing their first year on the varsity and as Martin was the only senior, Coach Jourdet will have a wonderful squad to start with next winter if he retains those now eligible.

Coach Luehring had much the same conditions to face at Princeton. It took him some little time to get started and Princeton lost two games before the season was two weeks old, but as the season advanced, the Tigers improved and there is little doubt that the close of the season found them playing as strong a game as any team in the league, and proof of this is to be found in their 27-to-22 victory over Pennsylvania when these teams met at Princeton for their second game.

Coach Sharpe developed a pretty strong five at Ithaca and the only league teams able to defeat the Red and White were Pennsylvania and Princeton, the latter breaking even, as Cornell defeated it in one of their two games. All things considered, the Ithacans showed up well.

The six teams in the league scored 1351 points in their 30 games and of this number Cornell scored the most with 270 to its credit. Pennsylvania was a close second with 264. Dartmouth scored only 131 points, which is but a fraction over 13 points to a game.

So far as points scored against were concerned it was a very close race between Princeton and the champions, 174 points being charged up against the Tigers and 176 against the Red and Blue. Cornell was next with 188 and Dartmouth had 312 charged against it. The results of the championship games follow:

Pennsylvania	28	Princeton	17
Princeton	27	Pennsylvania	22
Pennsylvania	21	Cornell	13
Pennsylvania	27	Cornell	12
Pennsylvania	28	Yale	15
Pennsylvania	21	Columbia	16
Pennsylvania	29	Columbia	24
Pennsylvania	26	Dartmouth	20
Pennsylvania	31	Dartmouth	9
Cornell	22	Princeton	29
Princeton	21	Cornell	14
Princeton	18	Yale	12
Princeton	31	Columbia	18
Princeton	27	Columbia	13
Princeton	26	Dartmouth	7
Princeton	24	Dartmouth	11
Cornell	21	Yale	16
Cornell	22	Yale	21
Cornell	26	Columbia	21
Cornell	29	Columbia	26
Cornell	52	Dartmouth	14
Cornell	44	Dartmouth	5
Yale	27	Columbia	20
Yale	38	Columbia	22
Yale	29	Dartmouth	14
Yale	35	Dartmouth	12
Columbia	23	Dartmouth	21
Columbia	22	Dartmouth	18

DeForest Van Slyck of Yale won the honor of leading the list of indi-

vidual scorers with 116 points to his credit. He made 29 goals from the field and 58 from the foul line. G. E. Sweeney of Pennsylvania was second with 98 points to his credit, made 20 goals from the field and 58 from the foul line. C. J. Stewart of Cornell was third with 94 points. Stewart and R. M. Trimble Jr. of Princeton were tied for the greatest number of field goals; each making 30, while Van Slyck and Sweeney were tied for four goals with 58 each. The full list follows:

Player and college	Field Goals	Foul Points	Total Points
DeForest Van Slyck, Yale	29	58	116
G. E. Sweeney, Penn.	20	58	98
C. J. Stewart, Cornell	30	34	94
R. M. Trimble Jr., Princeton	30	12	84
C. C. Latour, Columbia	18	48	84
L. B. Flinn, Princeton	18	29	65
L. H. Tripp, Cornell	29	0	58
Charles Farrer, Columbia	25	0	50
R. J. Horne, Princeton	19	40	40
A. M. Stannard, Penn.	19	0	38
L. R. Davis, Penn.	22	0	44
H. R. Peck, Penn.	18	0	36
W. M. Kendall, Cornell	16	2	34
G. C. Stradley, Yale	16	1	33
R. R. Larmann, Dartmouth	12	7	31
N. N. Alexander Jr., Cornell	12	7	31
W. G. T. Shedd, Yale	15	0	30
R. C. Campbell, Cornell	4	26	26
R. H. Allen, Cornell	14	0	28
W. S. Gray Jr., Princeton	14	0	28
J. L. Martin, Penn.	9	19	28
R. J. Minard, Cornell	13	0	26
R. L. Hamill, Yale	13	0	26
P. S. Dean Jr., Dartmouth	10	12	22
N. A. Augur, Yale	11	0	22
F. D. Johnson, Dartmouth	9	13	22
T. J. Farrell Jr., Columbia	3	17	17
K. F. Hutchinson, Dart.	8	0	16
C. E. Hilliker, Dartmouth	5	6	16
H. J. Karr, Cornell	8	0	16
W. L. Bushby, Yale	14	0	14
J. M. Mitchell, Penn.	6	0	12
T. H. Ainsworth, Dart.	5	0	10
A. J. Newman, Columbia	4	0	8
E. C. Campbell, Cornell	4	0	8
H. E. Ramon, Penn.	4	0	8
R. E. Blue, Princeton	5	0	10
Leo Tomberg, Columbia	3	0	6
S. Sample, Dartmouth	2	0	4
J. C. Sweeney, Princeton	2	0	4
Jaeir Horcasitas, Columbia	2	0	4
Rudolph Aebli, Columbia	2	0	4
R. J. Baker, Yale	1	0	2
S. C. Campbell, Cornell	1	0	2
Meyer Lurio, Cornell	1	0	2
F. C. Henry Jr., Cornell	1	0	2

HARVARD CREWS
ROW ON RIVER

Coach William Haines Is Pleased
With Showing of Crimson
Oarsmen in First Workout

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Harvard University varsity and freshman first crews took their first row of the season on the Charles River Wednesday. Though no launch followed the shells, Coach William Haines expressed himself as well pleased at what he saw of the work-out.

A year ago the first two varsity shells were on the water by March 14, but this was on Lynn Harbor. They did not have a pull on the Charles, however, until March 24, four days later than this season. Both Yale and Princeton universities have been on the water since March 11, but these crews have only been rowing three days a week because of military work. Starting next week the varsity will have formal work-outs only on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Four of the crews, both varsity and 1921, rowed from Weld and were able to go downstream as far as the Cottage Farm Bridge, and with the present rapid clearing of the river it is expected that the entire squad can be on the water by Monday. Newell Boathouse will then be opened as Weld is shortly to be occupied by the Naval Radio School. The first varsity and freshman crews which went on the river Wednesday were seated as follows:

Varsity 1—Stroke, R. S. Emmet '19; 2, P. B. Whitman '19; 3, J. S. Coleman '19; 4, J. Parkman '19 (Capt.); 5, J. Harrison '20; 6, A. Stevens '19; 7, G. C. Noyes '20; bow, R. H. Bowen '20; cox, E. L. Peirson.

HORNE MEETS DAVIS
IN CLASS B TOURNNEY

New England Amateur Billiard Standing	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
L. H. Haskell	4	0	33	1.000
H. S. Horne	3	0	32	1.000
W. A. Crocker	2	2	22	.500
G. H. Cavanaugh	2	2	46	.500
J. Cahill	2	2	28	.500
Clifford Davis	1	2	22	.333
C. L. Maher	1	3	29	.250
Charles Vose Jr.	0	4	15	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—H. S. Horne will meet Clifford Davis this evening in the New England Class B amateur 18.2 ballroom billiard championship tournament at the Twentieth Century billiard rooms. Horne has won three straight games while Davis has won one and lost two.

J. I. Cahill defeated W. A. Crocker in the game played Wednesday by a score of 200 to 112. It took 40 innings to complete the contest and Cahill averaged an even 5. Cahill turned in high runs of 28, 25 and 21, while Crocker had a high run of 22. The result of this match leaves Cahill, Cavanaugh and Crocker tied for third place with a percentage of .500.

TORONTO DEFEATS VANCOUVER
TORONTO, Ont.—The Torontos, champions of the National Hockey League, defeated Vancouver, the Pacific Coast title-holders, here Wednesday night, 5 to 3, in the first game of the series for the Stanley cup emblematic of the world's professional championship.

CHICAGO PLAYS SAN PEDRO
PASADENA, Cal.—The Chicago National League Baseball Club transferred to Vernon today for its first game of the year. The San Pedro submarine base team, with Howard Ehmke, Detroit American, as its pitcher, was to be its opponent.

HARVARD CLUB
CAPTURES TITLE

F. M. Blagden Clinches Class B
Squash Tennis Interclub
Championship for the Crimson

Class B Team Standing	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard Club	6	3	.667
Columbia Club	5	3	.625
Yale Club	4	4	.500
Princeton Club	3	5	.375
Crescent A. C.	2	6	.250

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Final matches in the Class A and Class B inter-club squash tennis series of 1917-1918 were played in this city Wednesday. In the Class B division the Harvard Club captured a clear claim to the championship honors when F. M. Blagden defeated G. E. Cruise of the Crescent Athletic Club in the postponed match by a score of 15-11, 15-12. This gave the Harvard Club the match by 4 to 3, and the championship with a record of five victories and only one defeat.

In the Class A division the Columbia Club defeated the Princeton-Squash combination 3 matches to 2. H. R. Mixsell, the Class B national champion, went down to his first defeat of the season before the prowess of L. E. Mahan of the Columbia Club. He brought about his own downfall through his inaccurate driving by a score of 18-16, 15-4. The Princeton man repeatedly drove the ball into the tell-tale and out of the court in his efforts to keep it speeding around the court at a low angle. Mahan's slow attack was also baffling, and he often tricked his champion rival out of position on "kills" over the tell-tale.

The summary:

Class B	Class A
F. M. Blagden, Harvard Club, defeated G. E. Cruise, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-11, 15-12.	Frank Widdie, Columbia Club, defeated W. J. Knapp, Princeton-Squash, 15-9, 15-12.
L. E. Mahan, Columbia Club, defeated H. R. Mixsell, Princeton-Squash, 18-16, 15-3.	S. H. Bird, Princeton-Squash, defeated E. W. Putnam, Columbia Club, 15-9, 15-3.
Harold Tobey, Princeton-Squash, defeated F. S. Keefer, Columbia Club, 15-2, 16-18, 15-8.	R. L. Streibigh, Columbia Club, defeated R. L. Monks, Princeton-Squash Club, 15-9, 14-17, 15-7.

RAY MAKES NEW
RECORD IN MEET

Breaks Previous Mark for Three-
Quarter Mile Run at New
York Annual Indoor Games

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. W. Ray, star middle-distance runner of the Illinois Athletic Club, is today the holder of the United States record for the three-quarter mile run indoors as the result of his winning that event in the annual indoor meet of the Commercial Institute at Madison Square Garden, Wednesday evening. Ray won the event in 3m. 44.5s., which is 2.1-5s. better than the previous record made by J. P. Driscoll at Buffalo, March 15, 1913. Ray's time is only 2s. slower than the world's outdoor record made by T. P. Conneff at Travers Island, Aug. 21, 1895.

The record-breaking race was one of the best seen on the board floors in recent years. From start to finish, however, the superior ability of Ray always was shown. Starting against him were N. A. Devanney, Charles-town Navy Yard, national half-mile champion; E. H. Foll, Great Lakes naval training station, Western Conference champion and record holder; W. F. Gordon of Pelham Bay naval training station and Jack Sellers, unattached.

Ray went into the lead on entering the first lap and thereafter made it a runaway race. Devanney held close during the fifth and for part of the sixth lap, too, but the pace was too fast. At the finish he was 25 yards behind. Fall finished a poor third.

Jack Sellers, the New York A. C. runner, competing unattached, won the junior national indoor championship at 1000 yards, after an interesting struggle with 13 rivals. Charles Shaw, the Columbia runner, was second. The winner's time was 2m. 23.1-5s.

In the running high jump, Clinton Larsen of the United States aviation corps, Waco, Tex., and Egon Erickson, Bronx Church House, were tied at 6ft. 2 1/2 in. Erickson did not compete in the jump-off, so Larsen won.

Charles Pores, Millrose A. A. won the metropolitan senior five miles in easy fashion as the climax of the meet. He finished 1 1/2 laps ahead of Willie Kyronen. The winner's time was 25m. 23s. Hans Shuster of the Morningside A. C. was third.

CAMP DEVENS MEN GO OVER THE TOP

Trench Attacks Are Carried Out
by Two Regiments Under the
Command of Capt. J. E. L.
Warren, a British Veteran

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Practical illustrations of front trench attacks are now occupying the attention of officers and men here, and much valuable knowledge is daily being gained by the soldiers. On Wednesday soldiers from the three hundred and first and three hundred and second infantry regiments went over the top in an assault force, capturing three lines of "enemy" trenches which light trench and simulated artillery fire had nearly destroyed. The men were commanded by Capt. J. E. L. Warren, a British veteran, in whose honor the drill field has recently been named.

Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment, staff officers, colonels, and junior officers witnessed the work which was successfully delineated by Lieut.-Col. Edward Croft, and Lieut.-Col. A. Romeyn. After several rounds had been fired, half of the men climbed from the trenches and made a charge on the first trench of the "enemy." After this was taken, the second and third trenches were captured in a similar manner. Such sham battles will be a daily feature of work now, and another battle is soon to take place about nine miles from the camp at North Littleton, Mass.

Brig.-Gen. C. W. Howard, adjutant-general of New Hampshire, called at division headquarters on Wednesday, to perfect plans for the officers in camp to accompany draft quotas on March 29.

Capt. H. J. Weider has been placed in command of an ammunition train company, and Capt. Q. A. S. McKean has been given command of the division headquarters troop. According to new orders, all field officers of the division staff and regimental field officers are to attend a school of military art, which will be held twice weekly, and which will be conducted along the lines of a general staff school in France. Among the points of instruction will be how to care for a division and its supplies, military geography of the western front, and like topics.

Col. F. A. Pope reviewed the three hundred and first engineer company on Wednesday, and expressed himself as satisfied with the work the men are doing.

Jewish Volunteers Honored
BOSTON, Mass.—A mass meeting complimentary to 50 more volunteers in the Jewish battalion for service in Palestine was held on Wednesday evening in Faneuil Hall, with Albert Hurwitz, chairman of the local committee in charge of raising recruits, presiding. The speakers were Abraham Alpert, Dr. M. N. Elchler, Private Solomon Frankel, Private Simon Goldman, Dr. Shmura Levin, and Maj. Kenneth G. Marlett, the head of the British-Canadian recruiting mission in Boston.

Each of the speakers paid tribute to the patriotism of the young men, and frequent reference was made to the part Jewish soldiers played in ancient history. Patriotic songs were sung under the direction of Samuel Adelman who will lead the meeting of Jewish soldiers to be held at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., on Friday evening.

Wentworth Graduation
BOSTON, Mass.—Eighty-five students comprising various courses were graduated on Wednesday evening from Wentworth Institute, and were awarded diplomas by Principal Arthur L. Williston. Nearly all of the men are fitted for efficient service in engineer regiments or government plants, machine work and pattern making being popular with most of the graduates.

Harvard Club Addressed
BOSTON, Mass.—Maj. Ralph Lowell, Harvard '12 and a graduate of the Plattsburg training camp, in addressing the members of the Harvard Club on Wednesday evening, said that college men in the officers' training camp at Camp Devens lead in every requirement excepting discipline and realization of the seriousness of the war, but that they are woefully lacking in those essentials.

Other speakers during the evening were Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of the university; Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department; President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard; Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood of the first naval district, and Francis R. Appleton, president of the New York Harvard Club.

The officers of the club for the year are as follows: Honorary president, Maj. Henry L. Higginson; vice-president, Maud, Odin Roberts; secretary, Frederick F. Herrick; secretary, Frederick F. Mead.

First Corps of Cadets Fund
BOSTON, Mass.—With recent contributions aggregating \$181.10, the fund for the First Corps of Cadets, according to William B. Stearns, treasurer, now amounts to \$7825.80.

Ranger Graduation Exercises
BOSTON, Mass.—Graduation exercises were held on the Massachusetts nautical training ship, Ranger, at the navy yard, on Wednesday, at which time diplomas in seamanship and navigation were presented to 25 students who have satisfactorily completed the course of two years, the men now being eligible for examinations for third mate. A short address

was made by Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood. Honors were presented to Lawrence A. Wright of the engineering course, and to William H. Fitzgerald of the course in navigation.

NEED FOR WHEAT PLANTING URGED

New York Senator, in Advocating
Higher Price, Says Pro-
duction Must Not Be Blocked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The debate on Senator T. P. Gore's bill, proposing to raise the price of the 1918 wheat crop to \$2.50, continued in the Senate yesterday, a number of senators, including J. W. Wadsworth of New York and H. C. Lodge of Massachusetts, arguing that, if the Government is to regulate prices, the price fixed must be such as not to interfere with production.

Reviewing the testimony of witnesses who appeared before the Committee on Agriculture, Senator Wadsworth said that there was no doubt whatever that the net result of the fixing of the price of wheat was going to cause decrease in the planted acreage. The senator from New York laid stress on the importance of production, pointing out that, after all, the question which must be the determining factor is not what must be paid for flour but whether the United States will, in the year 1918, produce sufficient wheat to feed both itself and its allies.

Senator Wadsworth also argued that many of the regulations put into effect, "with the best intentions in the world," had a detrimental effect on production and a discouraging effect on the farmers, "who will not raise crops unless they are sure of a market." He argued, therefore, in favor of a higher price in the interest of production.

Besides the argument of the importance of production above everything else, another argument brought forward in favor of a higher price for wheat is the inability of the farmer under existing conditions to meet the competition of other industries like the munition factories, which are taking labor from the farm.

HIGHWAY TRANSPORT LEAGUE ORGANIZES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Representatives of commercial organizations in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island met in the Providence Chamber of Commerce Wednesday and formed the Highway Transport League of Southern New England and New York for the purpose of increasing motor truck freight service. Another meeting of the organization is to be held April 13 when officers will be elected and the final plans made. One of the main purposes of the league, it is understood, is to make possible the use of trucks on return load trips, so that one truck that has made a haul from Boston to Providence, for example, may not have to return empty. It was pointed out that trucks will probably be used in greater proportion as the facilities of the steam railroads become overcrowded and unable to handle the increase in war traffic.

PRIZES ARE AWARDED
BOSTON, Mass.—Announcement has been made of the prizes awarded by the Boston Society of Architects in a recent triangular competition. Three bodies are interested in these awards, the Boston Architectural Club, Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Each one is entitled to one or more awards within its own students entering for the competition. The \$50 prize for regular students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was awarded to Clarence M. Ellis '18, of North Attleboro, the prize of the same value and merit being awarded for Harvard to R. C. Roubesh, while the \$25 prize to the club members was given to T. F. McDonough.

DECREASE IN DRINKING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—Police Chief Ross states that there has been considerably less drunkenness in the city of Ottawa since the Province went dry. There were 296 less arrests for drunkenness during the 12 months immediately following prohibition than the year immediately preceding prohibition. Disorderly conduct charges also decreased appreciably. Had Hull, which is in the Province of Quebec and just across the river from Ottawa, been also in the dry column, the statistics would have been even more favorable as regards the prohibition movement.

HOUSING FOR SHIP WORKERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Opposing any temporary makeshifts in the matter of housing the army of shipbuilders, a meeting of representatives of local civic organizations, in the Rogers Building, Wednesday, appointed Robert A. Woods and G. G. Wheat to confer on this problem with the visiting British labor leaders. While it was the opinion of the meeting that the situation was not being met in an efficient manner, many expressed the opinion that cooperation with those in charge would be more effective than adverse criticism.

CHICAGO OPERA DEFICIT
CHICAGO, Ill.—Guarantors of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, it is said, will be required to meet a deficit of considerably more than \$110,000 for the season of 1917-1918. It is understood that under the terms of the agreement, 22 guarantors are to meet losses up to \$110,000, and that Harold F. McCormick is to pay any deficit in excess of that sum.

SCHOOL WORK IN FOOD CONSERVING

Cities and Towns Throughout
Massachusetts Plan to Enlarge
Upon the Program Followed
Out Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Based upon last year's experience the work in food production and conservation conducted by the schools of the State during the coming growing season is planned to be even more practical than it was last year. In general it will follow along the same lines, home and school gardening, canning and drying of fruits and vegetables.

Newton has inaugurated a plan for interesting women of the community in gardening, and has enrolled some 50 of them in a course on garden work. It is conducted by the Newton Vocational School, with Miss Jeannie Kenrick in charge of the organization. A group of girls, also, has started in with the course, and some boys have signified a wish to take it up.

Every person registering pledges herself or himself to have a garden. The work begins with 12 practical lessons given at the school by school instructors. These are to be followed by lectures on special phases of the work by experts from the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, Middlesex County Farm Bureau, the Framingham and other normal schools.

From the time the gardens are started there will be lessons and exemplifications in the gardens themselves. The gardens will be supervised by the school during the summer and advice given. As the crops mature there will be lessons in actual food conservation, canning, drying and pickling.

The Essex County Agricultural School may add the conservation of clothing to its work in food conservation but will defer taking it up until the food production work is well under way. Then it will probably start classes in different communities to do the actual work in the renovation and remodeling of garments.

Worcester has special plans under way, but has not yet announced them. The plan of instruction for group leaders carried out successfully last year will probably be followed this year. This plan is outlined by the State to teachers of cookery in state-aided schools, who in turn instruct classes of women and young girls, who are to form their own groups from their own neighborhoods for instruction in the various methods of food preservation. The work in each community must be determined by the local school authorities and these, it is believed, will exercise more liberal policies than last year. There is a general intention to conduct afternoon and evening classes for housekeepers and to open the schoolhouses even during the vacation months for this purpose, lessons in the preservation of the different foods being given as each ripens and becomes ready for use.

INSURANCE TO COVER WAR ESTABLISHMENTS

By United Press
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Extension of government insurance to cover more than 40 per cent of the nation's important war establishments will be proposed to Congress in an administration bill soon. It is understood that the Government proposed to insure meat-packing plants, grain elevators, flour mills, mine properties and food and feed storage houses, as well as port shipping and docking facilities and storage areas near by.

CASE OF MISS FRIEDA HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—The case of Miss Frieda Held, one of the teachers in the Toronto public schools who was, several weeks ago, accused of being pro-German, has again been opened, there being a general demand for a public investigation.

Miss Held is said to have made decidedly anti-British remarks both in and out of the schoolroom and to have refused to permit her pupils to sing the second verse of the national anthem.

The Minister of Education has been asked to authorize Chief Inspector Cowley to conduct an investigation publicly by taking evidence under oath.

SMITH RAISES TUITION FEE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Smith College will increase its tuition fee in order to meet increased cost of maintenance, it was announced here today. The new fee, \$200 instead of \$150, as heretofore, will be required of students entering in September of this year. In making the announcement college authorities pointed out that some colleges had taken similar action to meet the rising expenses, while others had attained the same object by adding a maintenance fee to the tuition.

PRISON REFORM WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Prison reform workers met at the home of Mrs. John C. Phillips, 191 Commonwealth Avenue, on Wednesday, and adopted a resolution addressed to Mayor Peters, asking that certain changes be instituted at the Charles Street Jail. Former Governor David I. Walsh presided.

BOSTON PORT CONDITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Aided by the United States Government improvements in South Boston, the port of Boston will take its place among the

best ports in the world after the war, said Mayor Peters at the annual meeting of the Boston Paper Trade Association in the Algonquin Club, Wednesday night. He told of the conditions in trade and business which may be expected after the war, concluding: "Boston is going to be one of the finest ports in the world to meet these new conditions after the war. We are not going to stop until the port facilities and railroad facilities are the best on the Atlantic Coast."

MUSIC

String Quartet Concert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Berkshire String Quartet (Hugo Kortschak, Sergei Kotlarski, Clarence Evans and Emmerson Stoeber)—First appearance in Boston, at Jordan Hall, evening of March 20, 1918. The program: Brahms, quartet, op. 51, No. 1, in C minor; Haydn, quartet in D major (Peters, No. 50); d'Indy, quartet, op. 45, in E major.

BOSTON, Mass.—The new organization which illuminates the billboards with the name of Berkshire String Quartet comes before the public without boast or apology. On the one hand, it does not claim applause as its right; on the other hand, it makes no apologies for faults of technique or uncertainties of interpretation. It asserts nothing about itself, except a determination to stick to the business of performing chamber music, until it succeeds in contributing something new and valuable.

The four players are admittedly but a rehearsal group at present. They are still, according to their own avowal, in their practice stage and are making a few public appearances more for what they can learn than for what they can teach. Said the first violinist to an interviewer from The Christian Science Monitor at the end of the season of 1916-17: "We have practiced for a year now, learning the repertoire, and we shall not consider our preparations complete until we have studied together three years."

Since that time, a vacancy has occurred, Mr. Feiber dropping out from the position of second violin and Mr. Kotlarski taking his place. So, even if the organization had been able to keep on as it began, it would now be only two-thirds of the way through its studies. With a break in the membership to overcome, it must doubtless be regarded as somewhat behind that point.

Whatever is to be said of the progress made thus far, the Berkshire String Quartet is not to be thought of as merely four men banded together for a moment which is planned to further the interests of chamber music in the United States. It has winter headquarters in New York; and, more significant, summer headquarters in Pittsfield, Mass., where it is to hold annually a chamber music festival, producing new compositions in the string quartet form.

But if Mr. Kortschak and his associates are not to be thought of as an ordinary organization seeking profit on the concert circuit, they can be listened to as men who have a clear interpretative mission. For they are champions of the idea that a string quartet is a group of four artists, instead of a group made up of dominating first violinist and three subordinate, accompanying players. Said Mr. Kortschak to his interviewer a year ago: "We have all four come together on equal terms. We think we have proved that the quartets of Beethoven, especially the last ones, and the C minor and A minor quartets of Brahms point to the independence of each player as the ideal condition."

Now the C minor quartet of Brahms, which these artists have studied with the intention of having each part independent, was the first number on the program of Wednesday evening. And if the listeners had been asked, after the performance, which they preferred—the old-style, solid, harmonic treatment of the Brahms music, or the new four-voiced, melodic treatment—what encouragement would the Berkshire men have got?

Perhaps not much. The public has been used so long to a Brahms of rich chords, to a Brahms all brilliance in the upper note and all opulence in the bass note, that it will probably not at once accept the Berkshire Brahms, with outer voices subdued and inner ones prominent. It will in all likelihood be slow to believe that the writer of this work, notwithstanding the conversational method of romance which he makes his second movement, intended that the second violin should be the thematic equal of the first, or that the viola should be the tonal equal of the violoncello.

EVENING CLASSES TO EXHIBIT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Chief among the exhibits at the seventh public exhibition of the work of the evening classes at the Wentworth Institute, tonight, will be the posters and war prints, the records of institute war work and the training being given selected men of the United States Army and Navy at the Institute. This showing will be on the third floor where the special work for the picked men of the naval reserve and from Charlestown Navy Yard, as well as the Harvard R. O. T. C. and the one hundred and first United States engineers is to be explained to visitors.

The various branches of industrial training which will be opened to the public at the Institute buildings off Huntington Avenue follow: Electrical wiring, plumbing, applied science, pattern making, machine work, forging, brass and aluminum casting, core-making, iron molding, steam power plant practice, gas engine operation, mechanical drawing, machine and tool design, architectural drawing and design, practical mathematics, electrical machine work, ornamental and steel forging, etching and block printing, graphic arts, printing, carpentry, and strength of materials.

BOYS' FARM CAMP PLANS FOR SUMMER

Concord (Mass.) Institution
Started When First Call Was
Made Last Year Is to Resume
Its Service This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Camp Thomas, located in Concord, Mass., last summer, looked upon as the initial "boys' farm camp," will return this coming season with continued enthusiasm. A year ago, when the call went forth throughout the land for a rallying application to garden production, the State Committee on Public Safety, through patriotic appeal, aroused the school pupils in all parts of the Commonwealth to the point of enthusiastic desire to go out and do their agricultural "bit."

The farmers became doubtful of the true value of the proposed boy labor and did not seem inclined to offer an attractive wage. Here then was willing service, but a product without a market; a breach that it seemed all-important to fill. Twenty-five Dorchester High School boys led by their supervisors jumped to the breach, filled it, and thus brought down to the concrete what was felt to be a worthy nation-wide purpose.

To Concord went many prospective camp organizers to see the proposed work in actual process. Whenever people approached the Committee on Public Safety with inquiries on the subject they were at once directed to Camp Thomas at Concord. It is claimed that camps in at least 41 of the 48 states have based similar undertakings upon the example of this camp.

In the course of the summer boys joined the camp from about every high school in Boston, bringing the number up to nearly 70. Unlike many succeeding camps, Camp Thomas started from the bottom and worked up; that is, they had no camp fund. Beginning with nothing, the boys as a whole and as individuals ended up with substantial financial profits. Their tents were furnished by the State. The boys constructed the cots before leaving their school, in the manual training department. The school girls made the ticks. The civics class gave the camp flag. One Concord citizen provided an automobile. A number of others furnished \$300 for plumbing and necessary fixtures. In fact, the whole project was one of cooperation.

The boys named their camp in honor of their school principal, James E. Thomas. The camp was managed under military discipline, taking the designation of the Fifth Corps, Company A, but the boys called themselves "The Farming Fifth." The military idea was used only to the extent of guaranteeing good camp order. These farm recruits were not required to drill either before or after their day's labor. But as much as possible the responsibility of things was left with the boys. For instance, there was a

regular morning inspection by the company officers to see that tents, cots, shoes and all things else were in apple-pie order.

It is recognized that much of the success of this undertaking was directly due to the enthusiasm and ability of the two supervisors, both teachers in the Dorchester High School, Roy W. Hatch and Z. Carlton Staples. These two men, each of whom has no trouble in holding a boy's place among boys, are planning to repeat and outstrip their last summer's work.

Mr. Hatch and Mr. Staples explained to the boys that this was no playground proposition though the evening amusements could be many, that it was not a money-getting scheme, though decent returns would come, but that the whole aim must be kept one of patriotism. And these leaders credit the boys with measuring up to the demand. There were no triflers nor "dollar-patriots."

BAKER TO CONSIDER DEMAND FOR FLOUR

Food Administration's Efforts to
Stretch Out Supply Will Be
Helped at Chicago Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Leading bakers from every state in the Union will meet at Chicago on Friday of this week to consider how they may best aid the Food Administration in its efforts to stretch the flour supply sufficiently to meet the demands of the country until the next harvest. There will be between 150 and 200 expert bakers in attendance, under the leadership of Henry W. Stude, president of the National Association of Master Bakers, and Win M. Campbell, chairman of the National Technical Service Committee.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Stude came to Washington last week to present to the food administrators who were meeting there at the same time, their plans for a campaign to educate bakers in wheat conservation. The plan was heartily endorsed and the bakers' offer of service was accepted by a committee of administrators appointed to consider the subject.

With the approval of the administrators, a technical service committee will be appointed in each state. This committee will, in turn, appoint district captains and county leaders, all of them expert bakers who have learned successfully to use wheat flour substitutes in baking victory bread. These leaders will hold meetings of bakers in every village and town and where necessary will make demonstrations in the shops themselves.

SOLDIERS TO BE CITIZENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Approximately 1800 foreign born soldiers at Camp Gordon will take out their first citizenship papers this month, it is announced, having been informed that only United States citizens are eligible for promotion in the army.

NEED OF RELIEF IN PERSIA GREAT

American Committee Receives
Information That Crops Are
Scant and Bread Is the Only
Food for Bulk of the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A letter just received by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief shows the extent to which money for relief measures is needed in Persia. E. T. Allen writes that in the whole of the Province of Adzerbajan, the greatest and richest in Persia, the crops were less than half the ordinary size; and the bulk of the people the relief workers are helping get nothing in the way of food but dry bread.

"These people," says Mr. Allen, "haven't even the satisfaction of being deported by the military and fed while making munitions to be fired against their friends. They would gladly be taken prisoners and deported, if fed. To feed the needy till next harvest, eight months, will require 26 pounds of food per person per month, a total of 373,332 pood, or 233,999 bushels."

"The people of all classes are impoverished, the supplies of the country are exhausted, trade has disappeared, the farming cattle have diminished alarmingly. We have already given out something over 30,000 pood of fall wheat (over 18,000 bushels)." The committee reports that the relief fund is now about \$300,000. The Sunday schools in Egypt sent \$2000, those in Brazil \$200, and those in Japan \$200.

CALIFORNIA BUILDERS ON RECORD FOR WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

VISALIA, Cal.—Genuine and organized support of the Government and the war is the keynote of the annual convention of the California Building Trades Council, now in session here, as voiced by its president, P. H. McCarthy, and O. A. Tveitmo, general secretary.

More satisfactory relations with employers were reported to have been brought about in the last year. It was denied that there was a serious labor shortage in California and it was asserted that many mechanics cannot now find employment.

BANK CLERKS IN DRAFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—About 300 bank clerks will be included in the first draft from this city as a result of the recent decision of the Central Appeal Tribunal at Ottawa. In the majority of cases the banks had put in claims for exemption for their men, giving as their reason the great difficulty of replacing their trained men.

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MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—MAIN FLOOR

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The First German Towns

Whenever a convenient spot is found near the seacoast, at the mouth of a river, or at the junction of two roads, population tends to gather together for convenience sake. The presence of a community of people always attracts others, and to the fishermen or tillers of the soil are added artisans and merchants, until a town rises into existence.

From the earliest days, however, the Germans had a natural antipathy to town life, writes Florence Aston, in "Stories from German History." In ancient times a man would deliberately choose a position for his homestead out of sight and beyond call of his neighbors, and those cities which were built by the Romans on the Rhine and the Danube they laid in ruins. It was not until the reign of Henry the Fowler that the towns began to take any important place in the national life, but during the terrible Hungarian invasions he encouraged the people to live together for mutual protection against the enemy, knowing well that the Huns did not understand how to wage war against fortified cities.

He instructed the people to build walls and ramparts round their towns and to dig deep moats. Within the town itself he made them construct fortresses or burgs, from which the dwellers gained the name of "burghers." Since the people were unwilling to live within the high walls, Henry used to make them cast lots, and every ninth man had to do service there in his turn. One-third of the corn was stored there to be ready to withstand a siege in time of war. Moreover, Henry decreed that all courts of law, assemblies and councils were to be held within city walls, and a square was to be cleared for the holding of markets. In this manner he accustomed the people to town life, and in his reign there grew up the cities of Quedlinburg, Goslar, Merseburg, Meissen, Magdeburg and many others.

Henry's policy in this respect was followed by his successors, notably the Ottos, who saw in the towns a sure refuge against the increasing power of nobles of the empire. For this reason they granted charters to the townspeople, which conferred rights of self-government, such as had only before been enjoyed by dukes and bishops.

So the towns grew in importance,

and chose the chief of their men to govern them, and a mayor to be their leader. The citizens were armed in time of war, and displayed banners with the arms of their town, and they acquired the right of coining their own money and levying tolls and taxes. At first the artisans were looked down upon with scorn by the free burghers of the town who composed its aristocracy. But as time passed, guilds were formed and the tradesmen themselves rose to a position of much importance in the life of the city.

The description of these early towns sounds scarcely attractive to modern people, for the streets were narrow and crooked, unpaved and uncleaned, and stepping-stones were often used, from one to another of which the people must spring if they wished to keep clear of the mud. The upper stories of the houses projected over the ground floor, thereby robbing the street of light and air. Towers were built as a protection over the town gates, which were shut at night, and those inhabitants who wished to stir abroad at such season carried a lantern with them to light their way. The houses were generally built of wood, and were small, with oriel windows and gables, and adorned on the outside with pious texts and proverbs and occasional carving. Such were the German towns, which progressed rapidly in wealth and culture, and became famous throughout Europe. The tradesmen in medieval towns not only manufactured their goods, but acted as merchants, too. For mutual protection, they formed guilds, some of which exist, in name at least, to this day, and had it not been for these guilds the workmen would have been defenseless in the hands of feudal lords.

Trade was most active in the south of Europe at such centers as Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and the southern French cities, but the Germans soon learned to value the silks and porcelains of China, the Venetian glassware and eastern carpets, and exchanged their own commodities for them. They traded usually with Venice, bringing the goods over the Brenner Pass and down the Rhine, or transporting them by sea to Flanders.

Birdland Aviation

"Wake up, wake up, sleepy heads," called Mrs. C. Bird. "Don't you see it's daylight—high time for all birds to be up and about!"

"Yes, yes," piped up Father Bird. "It's shamefully late for you to be asleep. Have you forgotten what we are to do today? Come, wake up!" The Baby Birds stretched their wings sleepily, yawned, and opened their eyes. "Is breakfast ready?" they all called at once, and kept up such a chatter about it that Father Bird hurried off in one direction to attend to it and Mother Bird disappeared in another. The Baby Birds continued to call loudly for breakfast, all the while their parents were gone. That is a way they have, though it seems a bit ill-mannered to us.

From time to time, they poked their heads anxiously out of their house, to see if Father or Mother could be seen. Their house was a nice nest, down in Orchardtown, Pear Tree Lane, near Cottage Farm. Father and Mother Bird had picked out this site carefully a few months before, building the nest with their own loving hands; or perhaps, in this case, I should say bills. It was quite near Cottage Farm, as I have said, but Father and Mother Bird did not mind that, for they had observed that the humans who lived in Cottage Farm were great friends of theirs. Little houses for the Wren Family had appeared in several of the trees, and a splendid bath for all the Birds was set out near Cottage Farm. Although their nest could be seen quite plainly from the windows of Cottage Farm, it gave them no concern whatever, and they went on about their business.

Their business was the bringing up properly of the four young Cat-Birds, who presently appeared in the new home. It kept Father Bird busy feeding them, when the children were too small to be left alone; but, as they grew older, Mother Bird was able to go to look for food, too. And a precious good thing it was, for, as they grew bigger, they grew hungrier, and I don't really see how Father Bird could have supplied them all alone. They were a well-brought-up family, as bird families go—not very good-looking,

ing, to be sure, but then that counts for so little. They all looked somewhat alike, wearing dark gray coats with a little black cap, and just a touch of red under their wings, when they were big enough to have wings. Their really ugly features, however, were their large mouths which seemed to be open most of the time, making them more noticeable.

They were open now, as they waited expectantly for the return of Father and Mother Bird with their breakfast. At last they arrived, upon which such a chattering was set up that it was necessary to ask for silence. "You see, children," Father Bird began, "this is a very important day in your lives. You are going to learn to fly. Think of it! To fly all about wherever you wish, instead of staying cramped up in this little nest. You don't know yet what a joyous, free life a bird's is. Today you will learn." Father Bird spoke so earnestly that the babies were somewhat impressed, but finally the biggest, feeling that they were expected to say something, ventured, "But it must be very difficult to fly."

"Not at all," said Mother Bird. "Just watch me," and she flew gracefully down in one swoop to a branch below. "Each of you must use his wings now. Flutter them so," she said, when she came back. "Now then, all together!" They all tried, Father and Mother Bird hovering around outside the nest to give them more room. "That's right. Now again!" They repeated that exercise several times and then settled back, somewhat breathless. Father Bird, who had disappeared for a moment, came hurrying in with a mouthful of nice food.

"Try, this time, to flutter right off the floor of the nest into the air," said Mother Bird.

"But, mother, we shall all fall," piped one of the babies.

"No, you won't. Your wings were made to hold you up. See how I do it!" She hung in the air outside the nest, just moving her wings slightly. The babies tried to imitate her. "That's good. That's good. You all did it well but Teenie. You must try harder, Teenie. Father, I believe we can take them one at a time and help them to

A Long Afternoon

"What shall I do all this long afternoon?" cried Will, yawning and stretching himself. "What—shall I—do? A whole long afternoon, and the rain pouring and nothing to do. It will seem like a whole week till supper time. I know it well. Oh—dear—me!"

"It is too bad!" said Aunt Harriet, sympathetically. "Poor lad! What will you do, indeed? While you are waiting, suppose you just hold this yarn for me."

Will held six skeins of yarn, one after another, and Aunt Harriet told him six stories, one after the other, each better than the last.

He was sorry when the yarn was all wound, and he began to wonder again what he should do all the long, long afternoon.

"Will," said his mother, calling him over the balusters, "I wish you would stay with baby just while I run down to the kitchen to see about something."

Will ran up, and his mother ran down. She was gone an hour, but Will did not think it was more than ten minutes, for he and baby were

having a great time, playing that big woolly ball was a tiger, and that they were elephants chasing it through the jungle.

Will blew a horn, because it spoke in the "Swiss Family Robinson" of the elephants' trumpeting; and baby blew a tin whistle, which was a rattle, too; and the tiger blew nothing at all, because tigers do not trumpet.

It was a glorious game; but when Mamma came back, Will's face fell, and he stopped trumpeting.

"Dear Mamma!" he said, "what shall I do this long, long afternoon, with the rain pouring and nothing to do?" His mother took him by the shoulders, gave him a shake and then a kiss, and turned him round toward the window.

"Look there, goosey!" she cried, laughing. "It stopped raining half an hour ago, and now the sun is setting bright and clear. It is nearly 6 o'clock, and you have just precisely time enough to run and post this letter before tea-time." (From "Five Minute Stories," by Laura E. Richards.)



The barnyard movies

Animated Pictures

Introducing the Lecturer of the Evening, Mr. Pouter-Pigeon said in part: "What is an animated picture? Many people are inquiring into the secret of its success, and I remember the first time I saw an animated picture, which is now commonly called the Movies. I could hardly believe

my eyes. Everything on the screen seemed to jerk and jump, and it was a long time before I became accustomed to it. However, in these days of rapid progress, the results are very encouraging, practical and artistic. Being a member of your Barnyard, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the Lecturer of the Evening, Mr. Red Comb."

Loud applause greeted the Lecturer as he mounted the soapbox and began:

"Friends, has it ever occurred to you to ask yourself why rain appears to fall in streaks, though it descends to earth in drops? Or why the glowing end of a charred stick produces fiery lines if waved about in the darkness? Common sense tells us that the drop and the burning point cannot be in two places at the same time. And yet, apparently, we are able to see both in many positions simultaneously. Now, my dear friends, we can readily see that the picture on the screen is a three-legged race."

"Hear him, hear him!" said Mr. Pig criticizingly.

"Why, it's seven legs with the Kangaroos and five with the Penguins!" "Wrong again," remarked I. Terrier, with great observation. "I see four flappers on the Penguins."

"Pardon me," intervened the Lecturer, "I have the floor," and then he continued his remarks. "We see the same body and the same legs continuously, but in different positions which merge into one another. No method of reproducing that impression of motion is possible if only one drawing, diagram or photograph is used. Therefore, a series of pictures are taken, slightly different from one another; and, in order that the pictures may not be blurred, a screen must be placed before the eye while the change from picture to picture is made. The shorter the time of change and the greater the number of pictures presented to illustrate a single motion, the more realistic the effect. These are the general fundamentals of the thing."

A Boy's Maple Sugar Business

Up in New York State, in a section of the Catskills, there is a sugar-camp in a grove of some 3000 well-grown, hard maples, big enough to carry from two to four buckets apiece when sugar-making time comes. There is a big evaporating house, where the sap runs from large tubs into an evaporator, the flow automatically regulated to keep it simmering away at the right temperature.

There are big stirring-kettles and hundreds of molds, and the sirup, when it begins to sugar, is put into the kettles and stirred until it is as white as thick cream. Then it is poured into the little molds or tins, and forms the scallop-edged cakes that are to be marketed. Or if it will pay better to do so, the sirup is sold in gallon cans before being reduced to sugar. And a farmer's boy has developed this big business from a start made when his father, like all farmers in the region, boiled enough sap in the spring to make what maple sirup the family would need through the year. A visit to New York had opened the boy's eyes as to the market for maple sirup there. He found that a poor quality, only 25 per cent real maple, sold for more money than the best brought at home.

He made a bargain with his father for the rental of the sugar grove and then began the development that has reached a plant such as is described above, with an output reaching in a good season up to 10,000 gallons which bring him not less than \$1.50 per gallon, and sometimes more when made into sugar. Here was a boy who had eyes that could see an opportunity at home.—Frank Farrington, in the March 21, Nicholas.

Hunting Pecans in the South

"The Boys of Rincon Ranch," by H. S. Canfield, is the story of how two little boys who lived in New York City went off to spend the winter with their aunt, on a ranch in Texas, near the Rio Grande River. On this ranch there also lived a cousin of about the boys' same age, Harry. The book tells in an interesting way of the many new sights and scenes which the Eastern boys enjoyed on the ranch. For instance, they learned the ways of pecan hunters, as the following extract describes:

"The boys never tired of the luscious pecan nuts, which grew so thickly upon beautiful straight trees 45 feet high, and the manner of gathering them was especially attractive. A circular tarpaulin, 50 feet in diameter, with a four-foot hole in its center, was buttoned about the trunk and spread flat upon the ground. Armed with long poles, the four of them climbed the tree and hammered the branches, causing the nuts to fall in showers. Harry called this 'thrashing.' As pecan wood is exceedingly tough and elastic, being in this respect much like hickory, there was little danger that any branch would break. The Cruisers (the two New York boys, Donald and Ralph) became climbers of reasonable skill; Harry was an expert, in spite of his weight; but not any one of them could be compared with Juan, who was more like a monkey in the foliage than a boy. The pecan grove on Pendericia Creek was small, and one day Harry proposed that they go to the headwaters of Pena arroyo, fifteen miles southwest of their home, where the nuts were in plenty.

"We will take a wagon, provisions,

Loud applause for nearly a minute. The Lecturer then continued: "So, you see, in order to make the animated picture a success, two things were needed—a method of securing a very rapid series of many pictures and a machine for reproducing the series, whatever its length. Of course, the method is found in photography. Clear pictures can now be taken in 1-1000 of a second—time enough to catch the most rapid movements of animals. To secure 46 negatives per second, Mr. Edison invented a special exposure device and proved the capabilities of a flexible film-band. He was not long without imitators."

Bringing his remarks to a close, the Lecturer emphasized the real importance and value of animated photography, which will be more easily estimated a few years hence than today, so that future generations may, by the turning of a handle, be brought face to face with the great doings of a by-gone age—"And now, kind friends, I thank you—and good-night."

My Splendid Toys

Oh, won't you come and play with me And with my splendid toys? The little birds are urging me To bring the girls and boys. A million daisies bloom for me, And nod as I pass by. I wonder whether there can be A richer child than I!

The turquoise sky is blue for me Most every single day; The emerald leaflets dance for me, And join with me in play. The golden sunbeams search for me Where jeweled dewdrops lie. I do not think that there can be A richer child than I!

The silver moonbeams come to me When darkness covers things, And light my little room for me As bright as any king's. A thousand stars shine out for me Like diamonds in the sky. Oh, I am sure there cannot be A richer child than I!

—Elizabeth Knobel.

Oranges Bright

It was a large golden orange and Kenneth had placed it on the top of his desk, until he should have finished the rest of his luncheon. It was the largest and finest orange Kenneth had ever seen, and he had said so aloud, when, just as a matter of course, the orange began talking.

"I'm glad you think so," the orange said, "but wait until you eat me!"

"You seem to be pretty sure about yourself," said Kenneth. "Everything's been done to make me fine," answered the orange, "so why shouldn't I be? Would you like to have me tell you some of the things?"

"Sure," replied Kenneth; "that'll be great." "In the first place," began the orange, "I will have to go back to where we started, as tiny trees or 'seedlings.' Nothing much happened to us until we left the nursery. You see, we have a nursery just as you have when you were little; and, like you, we are cared for until we can stand alone. It was rather tiresome in the nursery, because we were so crowded; but, one beautiful spring day, a man came and bought a lot of us and we were shipped over to his orchard. But it wasn't an orchard until we got there; it was only bare land before; but, as soon as we were planted, we made it something more. A great deal of preparation had been made for our coming. Where we lived it only rains part of the year, and as we had to be watered all through the year, the first thing that had to be done was to plan the ditches and grade the land so that, when we were all planted and the water was turned on, it would be carried to every tree. Then the weeds and stubble had to be plowed under. After this, the land was irrigated and plowed again. Then came the harrowing."

"What's harrowing?" asked Kenneth. "That breaks the big clods of earth into tiny pieces," answered the orange; "and when, at last, the land was ready for us, it was as fine as though it had been put through a grinder. You'll never guess how we were moved from the nursery?" "How?" asked Kenneth, his mouth full of bread and jam.

"A little square of earth was cut around each tree, so that none of the soil that grew around our roots should be disturbed, and then this solid cube of earth and roots was tightly wrapped in burlap. When we reached our destination, the burlap and all was planted in the hole made for it. "We felt pretty proud when we were all set out, row upon row of us, 30 feet apart. We had enjoyed our trip and, after we were firmly placed in the soil and had been given a good drink of water, we were very happy. After the crowded nursery, the world seemed so big and free to us. There was nothing to do but grow and grow. And this we did, putting out branches here and there, just as the fancy took us. You never saw branches grow so. They fairly raced with each other. And then, one day, some men came and cut our pretty branches all back. You can imagine how we felt!"

"I don't see what they did that for," cried Kenneth. "Neither did we at the time. But, Kenneth, did you ever eat an orange that was all dry and pithy inside?" "Lots of times," replied Kenneth, "and they're horrid, too."

"Well, that's what happens when a tree runs all to branches; there's nothing left for the fruit. After a while, I came to understand this and saw that a well-pruned tree—one that is compact and bushy—gave the finest fruit. It was a happy day for us, when our blossoms began to appear in goodly numbers. Did you ever smell an orange blossom, Kenneth?"

"No," said Kenneth, "but I've heard they smell awfully good." "Indeed they do, and there's nothing finer than to drive past an orange orchard at night. There seems to be something in the air, then, that brings out double the fragrance. Then after a while, one by one, the petals drop off, leaving in the center of each blossom a tiny green ball no larger than a very small pea, and that's the beginning of the orange. Of course, not every blossom turns into an orange; some fall off, and whole sprays are picked and carried away on account of their beauty and fragrance, but there's always plenty left to develop into big, round, golden balls. As long as the winter rains continue, the trees don't have to be irrigated, but every so often the ground between the trees is turned up, so that it won't get hard and packed and so that the air and water may find their way to the roots. This is called 'cultivating.'"

"I didn't know you had winter," interrupted Kenneth. "We say 'winter,' because it's winter-time, but we don't have the snow and cold weather you do in the North. Happy, happy days are passed. The tiny balls become larger and larger, but still they remain green. It's not until they're about full sized that they commence to color; then the green slowly gives place to a pale lemon, and this, as the orange ripens, turns to a deep color that is all our own."

"Why, that's so!" exclaimed Kenneth; "orange color was named after you, wasn't it?" "Then comes the time when we are ready to be picked—those of us that are still left, for all the while different ones are dropping off. They're the ones that grow impatient and can't wait until the right time comes, but are eager to get on their way. But they never go far; they usually stay under the tree and are either thrown away or sold for almost nothing as 'culis.'"

"If you were to pick an orange from a tree, you'd probably go up and just pull it off, wouldn't you, Kenneth?" "Of course, what else would I do?"

"They don't do that with fine fruit; they are clipped off with blunt-pointed clippers, and great care is used, so as not to scar or cut the fruit. Then we are packed loosely in lug-boxes and carried to the packing houses. Here we are washed and every bit of dust removed; then placed in drying-racks, after which we are graded, not according to size, but quality. Quality means the texture of the skin, freedom from scars, and the general appearance of the fruit. Deep-colored, smooth, fine oranges, with thin, fine skin, are considered the best; these are sure to be juicy."

"Much of the work in the packing house is done by machinery. There are automatic weighing scales, fans to assist in drying, elevators that carry the fruit to the grading and sizing machines, carrying belts or chutes, machines that wrap each orange in tissue paper, presses for covering the boxes, and even machines for tacking the boxes themselves."

"Then, before we are shipped, we are pre-cooled. This is nothing more than storing us for a while in a cool place until we are all of a cold, even temperature, just a few degrees above freezing. Then we are put in refrigerator cars and begin our long journey to market. When we are pre-cooled, the cars only have to be re-iced once going all across the continent. Before this was done, they had to be re-iced several times. Then we reach the markets and stores, and from them to the people who want us. And now, Kenneth, it looks to me as though you were ready for me."

"You've been so good about telling me all this, I don't feel like eating you now," answered Kenneth.

The orange's eyes twinkled. "That's what I grew on the tree for, and I'm glad you're the one who is going to have me. Here!" and the orange rolled off the desk into Kenneth's lap. "Am I good?" asked the orange, as Kenneth put a large slice into his mouth. "Um-m-m!" said Kenneth; "the best ever."

The Pygmy Elephant

The pygmy elephant is an inhabitant of the Congo country, in Africa. He stands about six feet high and is known to the natives of that country as the "water elephant," because he remains much of the time in a muddy bay or in the water. Of course, he is a good swimmer, too. Although so small, he owns a pair of very large ears. A pygmy elephant is really no different in proportion and looks than the large African elephant, with the exception of his height, for he never will become tall like his brother, the big elephant.

The Buck-board

There is a story that the light four-wheeled vehicle, with a single board instead of the usual body and springs, was named after Dr. Buck, one-time military storekeeper of Washington, D. C. Having to send many stores to army posts in the Southwest—and the roads were rough in 1820—Dr. Buck is said to have invented the type of wagon referred to, in order that his supplies might be transported more easily and quickly.

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LOBSTER EMBARGO AROUSES PROTEST

Dealers in Boston and Maine Hope to Enlist Strong Support in Obtaining a Modification of the Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Claiming that the lobster industry in Northeastern United States and the Maritime Provinces of Canada is seriously threatened by the embargo placed by the express companies on shipments of live lobsters outside of New England except to New York City, lobster dealers in this city, Portland, Me., Halifax, N. S., and Rockland, Me., who handled about 75 per cent of the entire catch are planning to enlist the services of Massachusetts and Canadian authorities and the Boston Chamber of Commerce in obtaining a modification of the order.

The Boston lobster dealers, who claim to represent an investment of \$5,000,000, and who 10 days ago were predicting a lobster shortage and continued high prices, now believe that the New England market will be flooded with lobsters at prices which will not repay the Maine and Nova Scotia fishermen for his effort.

These dealers declared that more than 25,000 men are employed in the lobster industry between Portland, Me., and Cape Breton, and that many of them are starting out on the spring catch in the expectation of obtaining a ready market for the lobsters, and prices which will give them a reasonable profit.

In their effort to obtain public and private support against the embargo, several of the large wholesale firms admit that they have been subsidizing lobster companies in Maine.

Fifteen Boston wholesale lobster dealers are united in their campaign against the embargo, but representatives of these firms deny that they have ever combined to fix prices for lobsters. Retail dealers point out, however, that prices for lobsters along the water front rule about the same among all the dealers throughout the year.

On the other hand, the wholesalers maintain that during April, May and June, when lobsters are more plentiful than at other times during the year, the average price has not varied for five years, although the price of all other fish, including oysters, has advanced 50 to 100 per cent and in some cases even more.

The express companies claim that the order for the embargo was issued from the representative of the companies in Washington, and was for the purpose of releasing transportation for necessities, lobsters having been placed in the luxury class of foods. The companies also claim that successful lobster shipments by rail are dependent wholly on close connections at transfer points, and that transportation at the present time is so uncertain that heavy losses will result if the companies accept such consignments.

W. H. Nickerson of Boston, representing the wholesalers and a former member of the Canadian Parliament, claims to have been assured by A. K. Maclean, Acting Minister of Finance in Canada, that the Canadian authorities will assist in obtaining a modification of the order.

DATE IS SET FOR MRS. MOONEY'S TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The trial of Mrs. Rena Mooney on the charge of complicity in the San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb crime has been set for next Monday before Judge Franklin A. Griffin. Mrs. Mooney has been acquitted once on a charge growing out of this crime.

On the refusal of Judge Griffin longer to delay the trial of Israel Weinberg, another defendant, who has once been tried and acquitted, the prosecution moved for the dismissal of the indictments against Weinberg in Judge Griffin's department, and the motion was granted.

This leaves only two indictments against Weinberg, these being before Judge Dunne. The defense will, however, resist trial before Judge Dunne, claiming that he is prejudiced, citing in this connection a statement alleged to have been made by Judge Dunne to the effect that he believed the defendants to be guilty.

TEXAS SUFFRAGE BILL IS EXPECTED TO PASS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The Texas Senate on Wednesday introduced by a vote of 22 to 9 the bill already passed by the House providing for woman suffrage in primary elections. It does not provide for suffrage in general elections owing to the possibility that a constitutional question might arise. The next primary elections, always held in Texas politics, will be held in July. The Senate passed finally with an amendment the bill already passed by the House providing for majority nominations and a second primary.

THIRTY MILLION TONS OF COAL TO BE NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Thirty million tons of coal will be shipped to New England during the year beginning April 1, according to word received today, from Washington, D. C. The

United States Shipping Board held a meeting Wednesday, and completed plans for moving 20,000,000 tons by water. Chairman Hurley said that the other 10,000,000 tons would be moved to the northeastern states by rail. James J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator, recently presented estimates to the Shipping Board and Railroad Administration, totaling 30,000,000 tons.

In addition to the 275,575 tons of government tonnage now in the New England coal-carrying trade, Mr. Storrow asked for about 115,000 additional tonnage. Vessels will be taken from Great Lakes to make up the difference, said Chairman Hurley.

Coal arrivals by sea Wednesday were confined to the steamers Everett, from Lambert Point, with 7297 tons of bituminous for the Boston Elevated Railway, and the Snug Harbor, from Sewalls Point, with 3150 tons of bituminous for the Fuel Administration.

STANDARDIZATION OF SALARIES ISSUE

Legislators Hesitate to Vote Expense of Recess Committee for More Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Not all members of the State Legislature appear to be satisfied that the expenses of a recess committee are warranted this year for more investigation regarding standardization of salaries paid by the Commonwealth, in whole or in part, to judicial and county officials and employees. Such a committee has been recommended by the legislative Committee on Public Service, which experiences considerable difficulty in reaching conclusions respecting "equalization" of these particular salaries.

This committee, in its report just made in the Senate, recommends the standardization plan drafted by the Governor's Council for departmental and institutional officials and employees, which permits a maximum aggregate salary advance of more than \$1,000,000. The committee recommends, however, that increases shall not be allowed by department heads unless it has been specifically recommended in estimates for appropriations, and also that the increases shall not go into effect until June 1.

Senator Harold F. Perrin, chairman of the committee, states that no complete investigation was made by the executive council in the matter of judicial and county salaries, though the council recommended "equalization" of salaries which would result in advances aggregating more than \$1,000,000. The Public Service Committee refrains from taking the responsibility of making these recommended advances without a thorough inquiry, and Senator Perrin adds: "The committee is convinced that the data submitted to it in reference to these officers is inaccurate and incomplete. Further, the committee believes that executive officers, heads of departments and commissions should be included in any complete scheme of standardization."

Many members of the Legislature believe that a thorough standardization of salaries being paid by the Commonwealth is worthy of attention. Some feel, however, that since the Public Service Committee has been asked to agree to the scheme worked out by the Executive Council, with regard to the 8000 odd employees in the departmental and institutional services, the lower-paid employees, no further expense should be incurred for "any revision upward" of well-paid judicial and county officials and employees. It also is proposed that the recess committee consider vacations and working hours.

TECH TO BUILD NEW BARRACKS

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Despite the recent addition of the Tech Block on Massachusetts Avenue to its available resources for the use of the United States Government Aviation Schools, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology finds more room imperative and is to begin at once the construction of a new barracks. It is announced today that this will be located on its land bordering on Ames Street, back of the Walker Memorial and along the east side of the Service Building, which now furnishes class rooms for the Navy Aviation. The building is to be of wood, 160 feet by 43 feet, the standard size for a barracks for 200 men. It is for the use of the navy, whose men now crowd the Walker Memorial and the Tech Block. It has been arranged so that another building may be erected at right angles to this one and at the back of the service building.

NO RESTRICTION ON GASOLINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—That there is a likelihood of the price of gasoline decreasing and that there is no intention on the part of the Dominion Government to restrict the amount of gasoline used by drivers of pleasure cars in Canada, is the information received by the secretary of the Regina Automobile Club from an official of the Canadian Automobile Club of writing from Ottawa after an interview with the Assistant Fuel Controller, Mr. Peterson.

HARVARD-PRINCETON DEBATE

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Maj. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U. S. A. (retired), of Syracuse, N. Y., will be the presiding officer at the debate between Harvard University and Princeton, in Sanders Theater, Friday night, it is announced today. Thomas J. B. Boynton, United States District Attorney of Boston; Frederick J. Macleod '91, chairman of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission; and James H. Vahey, former Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, will be the judges.

BRITISH LABOR BACK OF ALLIES

Leader at Boston Meeting Says Workingmen Are Back of Governments and Hold President Wilson in High Regard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—W. A. Appleton, of the British General Federated Trade, and Joshua Butterworth of the British Ship Constructors and Shipwrights Union, asserted Wednesday night at a mass meeting in the Wells Memorial that British labor was back of the Allies with all its might and with a full measure of loyalty. Mr. Butterworth declared that the British labor unions held President Wilson in very high regard. He declared that he believed that President Wilson's mission was to make the world safe for democracy and to bring about a worldwide and equitable peace.

Mr. Appleton, in his address, spoke of the propaganda broadcast as to the war and the labor unions. He spoke of the loyalty of labor in England and said that he found the same conditions in the United States. He said, in part: "It is not quite fair to charge to the British democracy of today the autocracy of years ago, when we had a limited franchise and a King that could not speak English and was brought over from Germany. It certainly wasn't an England that was then represented of the common people, but an autocracy of a biased and minority Parliament and a German King."

"It is my firm conviction that if England had gone to the assistance of France in 1870, we'd then have crushed the German autocracy, and this present war could have been avoided."

With regard to peace, the speaker said he had no faith in peace by negotiation. He said the only way to make a lasting peace was by compelling the other fellow to respect you. He declared that the United States was not prepared to give up everything it had to patch up a peace at this time, any more than was Great Britain, France, Italy and the other allies.

"I predict that the time is not far distant when the Germans will be swept out of France and Belgium, and our forces will be marching into Potsdam."

SECRETARY BAKER'S LETTER STIRS MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Mayor William McConochie, in a letter to Governor Lowden on Wednesday, called the Baker letter relative to Rock Island conditions "dry propaganda." He accused Carlton G. Taylor, dry leader, of "slandering his home city to further his partisan purpose." "I have confidence our citizens love Rock Island too well to allow themselves to be frightened by the beating of the tom-toms of this crowd of self-elected guardians," concluded the Mayor.

Charles MacGowan, president of the Tri-City Federation of Labor, in a protest to Mr. Baker says that the letter is a reflection upon the patriotism of the workingmen, but pledges unwavering support to a clean-up if facts warrant it.

The Chamber of Commerce has invited Governor Lowden, Attorney General Brundage and federal officers to attend an open meeting Tuesday night to discuss a remedy for conditions. The Chamber of Commerce has partially come out against the liquor traffic although its officers have heretofore avoided the issue.

COAL OPERATORS' AGREEMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To insure an adequate supply of high grade coals for the bunkering of naval vessels, army transports and other trans-Atlantic steamships, as well as to aid in preventing a repetition of the past winter's fuel shortage along the Atlantic seaboard, West Virginia coal operators at a meeting here have agreed to divert to the East several million tons of West Virginia smokeless coal from its former middle western markets.

PRISONERS FOR FARM WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
REGINA, Sask.—Action has been deferred by the Provincial Government in connection with the proposal to release bootleggers and others convicted and imprisoned for minor offenses. The jails are becoming filled with bootleggers as the act does not give the magistrate or judge the option of imposing a fine, and it has been suggested that in view of the need for labor on the farm, that these men could be let out of prison on suspended sentence providing they were willing to help in the work of production.

TRANSPORT CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A conference between members of the Government and the representatives of the various transportation bodies in the Dominion, both land and water, was recently held, at which important matters were

discussed. It is expected that the conference will bring about a solution of the transportation problems for the coming season by a greater coordination of effort than has hitherto been the case. The three necessary factors it was agreed were first, ships; secondly, improved terminal facilities at the various Canadian ports, and, thirdly, better railway facilities for the delivery of goods at the ports. Among other decisions arrived at, was one to the effect that the Atlantic ports of Halifax and St. John should be used to a greater extent this summer than they had been in the past.

W. J. BRYAN WANTED AT HINDU TRIAL

His Book on India to Be Used by Defense and Attempt Will Be Made to Have Him Testify

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—William Jennings Bryan has been subpoenaed by the Hindu defendants in the German-Hindu conspiracy trial now going on here. Mr. Bryan's book on India already has been put in evidence by the defense, and it is "supposed that the defense will try to show by Mr. Bryan's testimony that conditions in India, rather than German intrigue, were responsible for the Indian revolutionary activities."

Joseph L. Bley, a San Francisco attorney, who acted for Capt. Fred Jebson, the German Pacific Coast shipping agent, in the purchase of the steamer Maverick and other matters, one of the defendants, has been on the witness stand since Monday. He asserts that his acts in behalf of Jebson were innocent in that he did not know that any breach of neutrality was contemplated by Jebson.

John W. Preston, United States district attorney, has sought to show in the cross-examination of Mr. Bley that the latter's connections with the steamer Sacramento, which carried supplies to the German raiders in the Pacific, and with other matters, made it impossible for Mr. Bley to be unaware of the real nature of Jebson's activities.

Alleged India Situation

Defendant in Trial Declares New Government Has Been Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Tarak Nath Das, one of the chief defendants in the German Hindu conspiracy trial now in progress here, states that the Indian Nationalist Party has established a Provisional Government in India, and that he is its chief representative in the United States. He says that his Provisional Government has recognized the Bolshevik Government in Russia. He claims his apartment was raided by government officers on Monday and Tuesday and documents belonging to the Provisional Government were taken.

He says he has sent a telegram to President Wilson asking that Prof. Sallendra Nath Ghose of Calcutta University, who was arrested in New York on Monday, and who represents the Indian Nationalist Party, be permitted to present to the President his credentials and his message from the Nationalist Party to the United States.

Letter to Mr. Lochner

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A letter of introduction to Louis Lochner, secretary of the People's Council, of which Prof. Scott Nearing is president, was found among the papers of Sallendra Nath Ghose, the Hindu who was arrested here with Agnes Smeldy, a young woman from California, on charges of violating the espionage act by representing themselves as "diplomatic commissioners" of the India Nationalist Party.

The letter of introduction was addressed to Mr. Lochner by Tarak Nath Das, under indictment in California with Ghose and other Hindus for organizing a military expedition in the United States to free India from British rule. Das became acquainted with Mr. Lochner when he was at Stockton with the Ford peace party, according to the letter.

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"A Store of Specialty Shops"

Our New Boys' Shop

This is one of the most complete boys' clothing shops in Western New England. Everything a boy can need or wish for can be found here.

The shop is located on the third floor, adjoining the infants' and children's shops.

D. H. Brigham & Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
An Unusual Collection of

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At \$5, \$7.50 and \$10
In Lierre with smart tailored trimming, in wing, ribbon and flowered effects, many with facings of Georgette.

Fire Place Season

Coal shortage brings back the open fire. Come to us for ANTIROCKS and FIRE SETS in many styles and at a wide price range.

CHARLES HALL, Inc.

The Hall Bldg., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

DAMAGE DONE BY SABOTAGE ACTS

Spikes Driven Into Trees and Logs — Paint and Posters Rendered Useless — Wheat Burned—Other Lawless Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
[Articles in this series on Sabotage appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 13 and 16.]

CHICAGO, Ill.—Here are some sabotage particulars mentioned in the publication at national I. W. W. headquarters, Solidarity: "According to stories Mr. Meilin (a Montana state official) heard, somebody has been driving spikes in logs and have already ruined saws in mills in the lumber country." (Solidarity, June 16-17.) I. W. W.'s in jail damage furniture and fixtures.—(June 16.)

Burning wheat fields.—(Aug. 11.) Putting copper nails or tacks in fruit trees or grape vines. Interfering with canned goods.—(March 6, 1915.) Slowing down work in the mines. "When the cat sits on the pick handle brass buttons go to pot."—(April 21, 1917.)

The following extracts are from the Industrial Worker of Seattle: "Sabotage in Woods—working slow on the job. Misplacing tools where they are not easily found. Cutting logs shorter than required size. Driving spikes in logs or even trees. 'Some uncivilized loggers have threatened to drive one twenty-penny spike a day for every nickel cut from their wages.'—(Dec. 26, 1912.)

Scab workers' feet "all swelled up" and had to quit camp in which he was working.—(July 28, 1917.) Spikes found in logs at North Bend (Oregon) Mill & Lumber Company caused three broken saws.—(May 26, 1917.)

Mayor Rolph's shipyard, San Francisco, burning down two days before closed shop was to go into effect.—(Aug. 29, 1917.)

Many ways of sabotage from Pouget follows, all mentioned in his "Sabotage":

In 1908, at Bedford, Ind., when the workers heard of a reduction of their wages to be made, they went to a neighboring machine shop and had their shovels cut smaller, whereupon they returned to their work and answered to their bosses: "Small wages, small shovels."

Machinists putting emery dust or a little sand in the machines to clog them and cause loss of time and costly repairs to boss. Cabinet makers can deteriorate a piece of furniture without boss noticing it at first sight. A tailor can spoil a suit of clothes or a piece of cloth. A salesman can put a stain on garments and cause them to be sold as damaged. A farm hand can make a mistake with his scythe or hoe, or sow bad seeds in the fields.

The workers of a fur factory in Philadelphia before going out on strike, altered the size of the patterns by instructions from their union, and after the "scabs" had ruined many garments the strikers were called back, when they readjusted and repaired their patterns.

Billposters of Paris, having had their wages cut, retaliated by increasing the paste used for their work and adding to it a two-cent tallow candle. When the paste dried, the posters fell to the ground and the work had to be done over.

Pouget says the record for sabotage is held by the masons, who have used it abundantly since 1906. After a six-story building was completed, it was found the chimneys did not draw. When inspected, it was found a trowel full of mortar had "fallen" in the smoke shaft.

Varnishers treat white lead with a special chemical composition so that after a few hours all sorts of varnishes appear as if they had been done with lampblack.

Smith in his book on sabotage, page 18, says: "Motion-picture operators in Chicago have used sabotage to advantage to clear the house of unfair patrons by dropping vile-smelling chemicals on the floor during performance. This method was used after an extensive boycott of the theaters in question had been advertised."

Here is one from Haywood: The



Haynes & Company

Always Reliable.
346-348 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

A Haynes Topcoat

is a Good Thing to Own
Smart garments of protection and style. Knitted and Scotch fabrics.

Make The THIRD NATIONAL BANK Your Bank

Total Resources Over \$10,500,000
383-385 Main Street "By the Clock" SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

housemaids in a small, exclusive hotel asked for raise in wages and were refused. Bedbugs began to appear in the beds. New maids were hired, but bedbugs continued to come; also a letter saying: "More wages for the maids quick! Six thousand hungry bedbugs are on their way." The discharged maids were reinstated and given the raise in wages. It seems the houseman had been engineering the bedbug invasion by having boys bring him the bugs.

Housemaids use sabotage, as described by Haywood, in the following ways: Choking the family on the soup because red pepper has been "spilled" in it; toughening the most expensive steaks; letting the finest china fall and break; serving salty sherbet at a bridge party; spilling a pot of tea on the model frock of the honor guest; putting too much starch in father's favorite soft shirt. The above forms of sabotage were practiced, it is said, by the Denver Union of Housemaids.

VOTE AGAINST TAX MEASURE IS URGED

Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange Appeals to Senate to Defeat Mayor Peters' Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—A final appeal to the members of the Massachusetts Senate to defeat Mayor Peters' tax bill, which was on the calendar for passage in the upper branch of the Legislature today, has been made by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange. The bill proposes to increase the tax limit \$3 this year, and provides that \$2 of the added tax shall be used for general municipal purposes and \$1 for street improvements.

In a letter addressed to each senator, George F. Washburn, president of the exchange, declared: "There is no public emergency today that calls for such a sacrifice on the part of the taxpayer, as this would mean."

"The Mayor reserves all rights to ask for all he needs next year, hence there has been no real change. Bear in mind, we oppose the plan and not the man. We all believe in the Mayor's integrity and high character, but he is mistaken, and your decision should be rendered on the merits of the plan alone."

Mr. Washburn places great stress upon possible economies in the departments at City Hall, aggregating more than \$2,500,000 in the estimate of the Finance Commission of the city. Attention is called to the fact that in 1910 Mayor Curley asked for an increase in the tax limit and, subsequent to his defeat in the Senate, "he and the City Council immediately cut the department estimates \$2,707,160.92, and he got along, all right."

One of three alternatives are favored: reduction of the Mayor's bill by one-half, a referendum of the taxpayers or postponed action for one year.

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WONDERLIFT CORSETS
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CORSETS, 2nd Floor
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in point of tailoring, style, quality and that of price which latter is of the most economical tendencies.

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Especially emphasized are the "Stylish-stout" suits and coats for gracefully fashioning stout figures.

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Everywhere throughout our three spacious floors—

Springtime Fashions

of Unusual Distinction
AT SENSIBLE PRICES

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"Old Company Lehigh Our Specialty"
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PRO-GERMAN ACTS ARE CHARGED

Testimony at Impeachment Trial of Missing Montana Judge—His Resignation Is Accepted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—Evidence to show that Judge Charles H. Crum of Forsyth, whose impeachment trial began on Wednesday before the Senate, was a German agent was given by Attorney George W. Farr of Miles City, a Republican candidate for Congress at the last election. Mr. Farr testified that Judge Crum had advance information on sinkings of British ships by German submarines and showed him [Farr] these lists days before they came over the wires. They tallied exactly, Mr. Farr said. Judge Crum also kept tabs on subjects of Great Britain in his judicial district and had all the names of the "Overseas Club," a pro-British organization in eastern Montana.

A score of other witnesses testified that Judge Crum had cursed President Wilson, said he hoped the flag of Germany would wave over America, had declared this Wall Street's war, and in many ways had put himself beyond the pale of citizenship.

Judge Crum was not present, and his whereabouts are not known. It is said he has left the United States. His resignation as judge of the fifteenth district has been accepted by Governor Stewart. It was filed two weeks ago, and soon afterward, Crum left the State.

THE Elder & Johnston Co.

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Our Annual Spring Sale

Oriental Rugs

Entire Collection including Spring importations
Reduced 25% up to 30%
From our regular low prices.

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Coats, Suits
Dresses, Blouses
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IN THESE DAYS of CONSERVATION

Monitor readers convenient to Dayton will be interested in knowing that at Oelman's you can find an unusual collection of the new in Dress Goods and Silks at moderate prices.

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Clothes of Quality

we recommend

The Metropolitan

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Collegiate Dictionaries

Young's Concordance, Gift Books, Fine Stationery, Children's Books, Engraving for Weddings, etc., Games.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

LIBERTY BONDS

MARKET FEATURE

Most Active of Any Issue in the Securities Markets Today—General Trading Continues Dull on the Stock Exchanges

There was practically no change in the general character of stock market affairs in New York today. The New York list continued in the same rut that it has occupied for many days recently. The tone was generally firm, but trading was dull and speculation of a rather desultory sort. Price changes were slight as a rule. Liberty bonds advanced, particularly the second 4s. The Central Foundry issues were strong as was also American Car & Foundry.

There was nothing of interest to the early Boston stock market today except that Liberty bonds were fairly active and on the upgrade.

Liberty bonds continued to climb in New York late in the first half hour as did also the Central Foundry shares.

Strength displayed by Liberty bonds continued the dominating feature throughout the forenoon. Other departments were almost entirely idle. Gains of a point or more at midday were recorded by Texas Company, National Lead, Corn Products and American Car & Foundry on the New York exchange.

Moderate advances were recorded in Boston by United Fruit and Boston Elevated. American Telephone sagged off more than a point.

Trading continued monotonously quiet in the early afternoon. There was a shading in the Liberty bond prices and the general tone was slightly easier before the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales, \$25,100 shares, \$6,160,000 bonds.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	8 1/2	8 3/4
Am. Ledge	1 1/2	1 3/4
Boston & Mont.	58c	60c
Butte Detroit	4 1/2	4 3/4
Caledonia	1 1/2	1 3/4
Calumet & Jer.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Canaan Cop.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Chas. Motors	115	120
Cons. Arizona	2 1/2	2 3/4
Cons. Copper	5 1/2	5 3/4
Cosden & Co.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Curtis	30	32
Durka	1 1/2	1 3/4
First Nat. Cop.	2 1/2	2 3/4
Greenock	8 1/2	8 3/4
Goldfield Cons.	4 1/2	4 3/4
Green Monster	1 1/2	1 3/4
Hoe Mining	4 1/2	4 3/4
Hove Sound	102 1/2	103 1/2
Midwest Ref.	104	105
Meritt	18 1/2	19 1/2
Met. Petrol.	102 1/2	103 1/2
Midwest Ref.	104	105
Nixon	1 1/2	1 3/4
Ola P. & R.	6 1/2	6 3/4
Oklahoma	8 1/2	8 3/4
Pease	17 1/2	18 1/2
Penn. Ky.	5 1/2	5 3/4
Provincial	50	51
Sapulpa Refining	8 1/2	8 3/4
Squibb Oil	1 1/2	1 3/4
Smith Motors	2 1/2	2 3/4
Stewart Min.	5 1/2	5 3/4
Submarine Boat	11 1/2	12 1/2
Succinea Min.	12 1/2	13 1/2
United Motors	27 1/2	28 1/2
Un. Verde Ext.	37 1/2	38 1/2
U. S. Steam	4 1/2	4 3/4
Victoria	4 1/2	4 3/4
Wright-Martin	7 1/2	7 3/4

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes: Total reserve £31,695,000, increased £446,000; circulation £47,358,000, increased £74,000; bullion £40,605,000, increased £520,000; other securities £9,228,000, increased £1,624,000; other deposits £134,380,000, increased £5,338,000; public deposits £25,373,000, decreased £2,979,000; government securities £56,985,000, increased £361,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 18.7 per cent compared with 18.7 per cent last week, and compares with an advance from 16.6 to 18 per cent in the similar week of last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £419,380,000, compared with £426,600,000 last week and £331,570,000 in this week last year.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Unsettled, probably showers late tonight and Friday; moderate variable winds.

For Southern New England: Cloudy tonight and Friday; probably local rains; warmer tonight in Connecticut and western Massachusetts.
For Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight; warmer in Vermont; Friday probably local showers.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

3 a.m. 45.0 10 a.m. 45.0 4 p.m. 45.0

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany	45.0	New Orleans	56.0
Buffalo	45.0	New York	48.0
Chicago	45.0	Philadelphia	46.0
Detroit	45.0	Pittsburgh	46.0
Indianapolis	45.0	Portland, Me.	46.0
Los Angeles	45.0	Portland, Ore.	46.0
San Francisco	45.0	San Francisco	46.0
Seattle	45.0	Seattle	46.0
St. Louis	45.0	St. Louis	46.0
Washington	45.0	Washington	46.0

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 12:10 High water, 6:24 a.m. 7:03 p.m.
Sun rises 5:57 Moon sets 2:34 a.m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:27 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	134	134	134	134
Allis-Chalm.	25	25	25	25
Am Bank Note	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Am B Sugar	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am Can	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am Car Fy	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
A Car Fy pt.	110	110	110	110
Am H & L	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am Int Corp.	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am Linsed	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am Lins'd pt.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am Loco	64 1/2	65	64 1/2	65
Am Smelt'g	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am Smelt'g pt.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Steel Fy	62 1/2	63	62 1/2	63
Am Tel & Tel.	102	102	100 1/4	100 1/4
Am Zinc	14	14	14	14
Anaconda	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Atchafalpa	84	84 1/2	84	84 1/2
At Gulf	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
Bald Loco	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Balt & Ohio	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Batopilas	134	134	134	134
Beth Steel	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Beth Steel B.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Beth Steel pt.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
BF Goodrich	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Brook R T	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Burns Bros.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123	123
Butte & Sup	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Cal Pac Cor.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Cal Petrol	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Cal Petrol pt.	45	45	45	45
Can Pacific	136 1/2	139	136 1/2	139
Central Fdy	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Cent Fdy pt.	47 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	49 1/2
Ct Leather	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Cer de Pas	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Chan Motor	84	84	84	84
Ches & Ohio	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
CM & St Paul	41	42 1/2	41	42 1/2
CM & St Paul pt.	71 1/2	73	71 1/2	73
Chi R & Pac	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Chi R & Pac pt.	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Chi R & Pac pt.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
C & W West pt.	22	22	22	22
Chi & N W	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
CCC & St L	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Col Gas & El.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
*Con Can	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Con Gas	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Corn Prod.	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Corn Prod pt.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Cruc Steel	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Cuba Sugar	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Cuban Cst	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Del & Huds	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Denver pt.	9	9	9	9
Deere pt.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Domes Min.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Elkhorn	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Erie	16	16	15 1/2	16 1/2
Erie 1st pt.	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Erie 2d pt.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Fisher B pt.	75	75	75	75
Gen Electric	138	138	138	138
Gen Motors	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Granby Min.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Gr Nor pt.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	28	28	27 1/2	28 1/2
Hartman Co.	40	40	40	40
Has & Bar	39	40	39	40
Homestake	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Ill Central	95	95	95	95
Int Mer Mar.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
I Mer Mar pt.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
In Nickel Ct pt.	96	96	96	96
In Paper	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Kenne Co.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Lack Steel	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Lehigh Val.	60	60	60	60
Mex Petrol	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Mex Pet pt.	91	91	91	91
Midvale St.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Mo Pacific	23	23 1/2	23	23 1/2
Mo Pac pt.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Nat C & C	15	15	15	15
Nat Lead	58 1/2	59	58 1/2	59
Nevada Con.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
NY Central	71 1/2	72	71 1/2	72
NY N H & H.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
N S Steel	63	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
O Cities Gas	38 1/2	39	38 1/2	39
Ont Silver	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
Owens Bot.	60	60	60	60
Pacific Mail	28	28	28	28
Pan-Am pt.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Penna	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Pierce-Ar.	39	39	39	39
P & W Va	29	29	29	29
Pitts Coal	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Pressed St.	62	62 1/2	62	62 1/2
Press S pt.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Pullman	114	114	114	114
Ray Con	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Reading	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Repub I & S.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Rep I & S pt.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Royal Dutch	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Ry Steel	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Seab A L.	8	8	8	8
Seab A L pt.	18	18	18	18
Sinclair Oil	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Sloss Shef.	54	54	54	54
So Pacific	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
So Ry	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
STL & S F	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Studebaker	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Studebaker pt.	91	91	91	91
Tenn Cor.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Texas Co.	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
T & W Steel	40	40	40	40
United Fruit	123	123	123	123
US Rubber	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
U S S & R	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
US Steel	91	91	90 1/2	91
US Steel pt.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Utah Copper	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
V-I & C	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2

LONDON STOCK

PRICES ADVANCE

Business on Exchange Large in War Bonds and Rubber Shares—Revenue Returns Are Greater Than Estimates

LONDON, England.—The fact that revenue returns were exceeding estimates assisted the recent cheerfulness in gilt-edged securities on the stock exchange here today. There was a further advance in prices. A large business in war bonds and rubber shares was transacted today at improved prices. Shipping and oil stocks were supported, but Japanese and Chinese bonds remained easy. Trading was quiet in the other sections. Money was in good demand, and discount rates were firm.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Today, 674 barrels and 3303 boxes apples, 40 crates strawberries, 7 barrels cranberries, 3318 boxes oranges, 1052 boxes grape fruit, 1176 boxes lemons, 49 crates pineapples, 22,498 bushels potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today, 832 pkgs; last year 987 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—No wheat flour offered; rye flour in sacks, per bbl, \$15.50; barley flour per bbl, \$11.90; 14.25; white corn flour, in sacks, per 100 lbs, \$5.50.

Corn—Transit shipment: k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$1.99 1/2; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$1.94 1/2; k. d. No. 5 yellow, \$1.89 1/2. For shipment: Natural No. 2 yellow, \$2.04 1/2; k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$1.89 1/2; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$1.84 1/2.

Oats—Nominal transit ship 40 to 42 lbs, \$1.07 1/2; 38 to 40 lbs, \$1.06 1/2; 36 to 38 lbs, \$1.05 1/2; 34 to 36 lbs, \$1.04 1/2.

Oatmeal—Rolled, 100 lbs; cut and ground, \$13.50.

Corn meal (per 100 lbs)—F. feeding, \$3.80; cracked corn, \$3.95; white corn meal, \$5.40; yellow corn meal, \$5.25.

Hay—No. 1 grade, N. Y. State and Canada, \$30; No. 2 grade, N. Y. State and Canada, \$25; No. 1 grade, east \$25; No. 2 grade, east, \$22 1/2; No. 3 grade, \$19 1/2; stock hay, \$16.50; 17.50.

Straw—Rye, \$24.25.

Millfeed—Market nominal; stock feed, \$64; cottonseed meal, \$44.50; barley feed, \$49.50; rye feed, \$51; oat feed, \$33.

Beans, car lots (per 100 lbs)—New York and Michigan pea beans, \$13.75; 14; California small white, \$14.25; 14.50; yellow eye \$14.25; red kidney, \$14.25; 14.50; Canada peas, \$7.10; 7.50; green peas, \$11.50; lima beans, \$14.25.

Onions—Connecticut Valley, \$1.15; 1.75 bag; Spanish, \$1.03; Cuban, \$2.25; 2.50 cart.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

IRON AND STEEL
PRICE FIXING

Government Seeks Reductions on Some Products—Shipyard, Railroad and Shell-Steel Programs to Make Demands

Iron and steel manufacturers entered the price conference with the War Industries Board at Washington Wednesday knowing that they would be asked to make reductions on some products, particularly pig iron, says the Iron Age. Producers of foundry iron strongly oppose lower prices, and a compromise may be made by reducing basic iron \$1, or to \$32, and Bessemer iron, which is 10 per cent higher, from \$38.50 to \$35.50. There is a probability, too, of some downward revision in scrap, in certain forms of which competition has already brought reductions from the government basis.

On some finished products which have been considered out of line the Government will also seek reductions. How strongly these will be pressed depends upon the extent to which Washington considers the output of smaller high-cost plants to be essential to the carrying out of its program. On the score of securing the largest possible output of pig iron and steel from the available coke, current priority decisions tend more and more to throw smaller iron and steel plants into idleness, and the development of this policy is being watched closely throughout the industry.

No material or general readjustment of existing prices for rolled products is looked for, and the steel men contend that the uncertainties of the situation, which are already affecting demand, should be removed by making the new prices effective for at least six months.

Apart from the special plea of two large consuming interests for a reduction in Southern pig iron, because they located plants in the South to get the benefit of its low pig iron costs, manufacturing buyers of iron and steel figure in no formal way in the present Washington conference.

Somewhat conflicting statements are made as to the extent to which Government and general business needs will take up steel-making capacity in the remainder of the year. That the shipyard, railroad and shell-steel programs will make progressively larger demands on the mills in the second half is known, but the second quarter may show some bare places in operating schedules. The slowing down of certain lines is apparent now, due to the slackness of building, lessened automobile buying, the long suppression of railroad demand and the shrinkage in various non-essential industries. The output of certain kinds of foundries is less.

At the same time, there is some pressure upon the mills for deliveries. Plates for locomotives are an example, but here the trouble has been largely in the East, resulting directly from the fuel fiasco of last month. To meet the immediate urgent demand for ship plates, more use is to be made of the product of universal mills in spite of the extra riveted seams involved and the difficulty of caulking the rolling edges of such plates. In heavy products, Government requirements in the second half of the year may at times make demands that will tax capacity. The call for rails and large rounds as now figured will be considerably more than a six months' output of the country's rail mills, but structural mills, with building so much curtailed, can take a part of the 2,500,000 tons of shell steel scheduled for the second half.

In fabricated steel work the records of the Bridge Builders and Structural Society show that in February bookings totaled 100,000 tons against the theoretical capacity of 180,000 tons for all the shops of the country. Another large Government distribution is expected shortly for piers and warehouses at all important Atlantic ports. In portable hangars for France the week's awards have been put at 1400, and if the total should prove to be 4000 that would mean 100,000 tons of shapes.

Consumers are watching closely for evidence of competition bringing prices below the maximum figure agreed upon. It was known that on Government contracts for large-sized bolts and nuts, where many of one size were called for, cutting was general, and there has been some irregularity in bolt and nut prices on non-Government business. Cast-iron pipe prices also dropped under the official figures, and the deviations in the scrap trade were common.

J. I. CASE CO.
IS PROSPERING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With gross sales for 1917 of \$17,657,754, an increase of 25 per cent and the largest in its history, the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, according to President Davis, is meeting increasing success not only with its steam engines, threshers and older types of farm machinery, but also with more recent oil-burning tractors. There is a growing disposition on the part of the farmer to pay in cash for what he buys. At the end of 1917 there was outstanding in receivables only 13 per cent of total merchandise sold during the year. Customers' notes outstanding and accrued interest thereon was reduced by \$4,254,374 during the year, nearly one-third.

Foreign trade showed a good increase for the year the bulk of this business coming from the allied governments, subject to cash payment in this country.

GOVERNMENT TO
BUY MANY CARS

Orders to Be Awarded During 1918 May Total About 300,000 Railway Cars

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An equipment authority says Government railway equipment orders to be awarded before the end of this year will probably embrace about 300,000 cars, the first installment of which—about 60,000—will be placed early in April, and that before August, more than 200,000 will have been ordered. Contracts covering the remaining 100,000 will await further requirements of the railroads.

Master car builders for weeks past have been devoting the biggest part of their time to the standardization of freight cars, and eight different types, known as "M. C. B." cars in equipment circles, have thus far been agreed upon. At first it was proposed that orders covering 150,000 cars be placed at one time. Later some minor changes made in standard types led to a discussion as to whether it would not be more practical to order cars in installments, so that the standard type finally evolved would be acceptable to all roads.

As it stands, master car builders feel it would be the better policy to order about 60,000 cars of the new standard type next month and await decision of the railroads as to their usefulness before placing additional orders. Thereafter, if any changes are found necessary, these can be introduced in specifications covering the next contract.

It is not expected that equipment companies will bid for the new cars on a cost plus basis, but will estimate on their quota at so much per car. Therefore, it is highly probable that price per car will vary with each concern.

Equipment authorities point out that average price of the eight standard types is about \$3000 a car. Before the war box cars sold at \$900, compared with about \$2400 at present.

Although manufacturers of patented specialties whose output may not be used in standardized cars will be given full opportunity to accept orders for material going into the new cars, they are not in full accord with the plans outlined above. Standardized cars will undoubtedly mean the elimination of some if not all of the patented appliances, and heretofore companies manufacturing these made big profits, even in years when equipment orders were at low ebb.

REAL ESTATE

Charles Weiner has bought the property at 234 to 242 Cambridge Street, West End, owned by Harry Shneider. There are two five-story brick buildings, with stores on the street level and living apartments above. Total assessed valuation is \$31,000 of which \$14,700 applies on 2436 square feet of land.

Walter D. Hannigan has bought the two four-story brick buildings, standing on 4099 square feet of land at 34 and 36 Anderson Street, belonging to Max Friedman and wife. The total assessment is \$30,000, which includes \$12,200 carried on the land.

Edith B. Golden has taken title to the 1860 square feet of land together with an old frame building thereon, in the rear of 185 Hanover Street and adjoining property owned by Albert A. Golden. It is taxed on a valuation of \$9300. Benjamin Piscopo was the grantor.

Eben D. Thayer and one other have purchased the four-story octagon brick building owned by Annie M. Low, at 42 Dartmouth Street, South End district. This parcel is assessed on \$6300, of which \$3300 is carried on the 1335 square feet of land.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Title to the single frame dwelling at 49 Greenwood Street, Dorchester, has been sold by the owners, Moses H. Rubenstein and wife, to Bertha Brickman. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$7100, which includes \$1600 on the 5281 square feet of land.

Papers have changed hands on the frame dwelling at 73-75 Fayston Street, belonging to the Sarah Cohen estate and taxed on a valuation of \$5500. Of this amount \$1700 applies to 5634 square feet of land. Minnie Croan is the new owner.

BRIGHTON AND HYDE PARK

The frame dwelling and 3475 square feet of land at 72 Monmouth Street, Brighton, has been sold by the owner, Mary C. McGuinness, to Russell A. Gould. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$4300 including the lot.

A small property at 103 West Street, Hyde Park, has been sold by Asa J. Adams. It consists of a frame dwelling and 9112 square feet of land carrying a total assessment of \$3400. Of this amount \$1400 applies on the land. Michael F. Silva is the buyer.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE
6 mos. Dec 31 '17 Dec 31 '17
Oper revenue.....\$4,769,669 \$9,161,897
Oper income.....1,062,254 2,236,642
Surplus.....376,405 800,098

BESSEMER & LAKE ERIE

Yr end Dec 31
Tot revs.....\$12,372,619 \$1,361,924
Net.....2,700,385 \$1,162,680

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

February—
Gross.....\$1,267,974 \$262,979
Net.....455,351 58,682
Oper income.....380,504 41,593

From Jan 1—
Gross.....\$2,443,423 \$276,370
Net.....824,351 \$10,491
Oper income.....674,648 \$44,098

*Decrease.

ELECTRIC STORAGE
BATTERY'S REPORT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Electric Storage Battery Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

	1917	1916
Gross sales, less cost, mfg, etc.	\$2,140,580	\$2,069,977
Tot net inc.	2,477,882	1,582,053
Res fed tss.	450,000	—
Dividends	649,964	649,964
Surplus	1,377,915	932,089

After deducting from the total net income of \$2,477,882 in 1917, \$450,000 reserved for federal taxes, the balance of \$2,027,882 was equal to 12.5 per cent earned on \$16,129,925 common stock as compared with 9.7 per cent earned in 1916 and 8.3 per cent in 1915.

DIVIDENDS

The Atlantic Coast Company has declared a dividend of \$2.50, payable March 30 to stock of record March 21. The Detroit Edison Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 15 on stock of record April 1.

The Farr Alpaca Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable March 30 to stock of record March 20.

The Brookline (Mass.) Trust Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 19.

The Reading Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable May 9 on stock of record April 18.

The Newhall Building Trust of Boston has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable April 15 on stock of record April 1.

The Massachusetts Trust Company of Boston has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

The First National Bank of Boston has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent and 1 per cent extra, payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

The Hendee Manufacturing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

The Adirondack Electric Power Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

The Tecumseh Cotton Mills Corporation has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

The Cornell Mills Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, its former usual rate, and an extra dividend of 8 per cent, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 19.

The Library Bureau of Boston has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent a share on the preferred and 1 per cent on the common, both payable April 1, on stock of record March 21.

The Okmulgee Producing & Refining Company has declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable April 10 on stock of record March 31.

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of its way to an option from which it 2 1/2 per cent, payable May 1 to holders of record April 19.

The Chicago Railway Equipment Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21. This disbursement applies to full capital stock which was increased to \$3,000,000 earlier in the year.

The Consolidation Coal Company has declared a stock dividend of 14 per cent, payable March 30. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent was also declared, payable April 20. Directors recommended an increase in the stock from \$45,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

The Commercial National Bank of Boston has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable April 1 to holders of record March 23.

The Cities Service Company has declared usual monthly dividends of 1/2 of 1 per cent on the preferred and 1/2 of 1 per cent in cash and 1/2 of 1 per cent in stock on the common stock, all payable May 1 on stock of record April 15.

The Midwest Oil Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 cents a share on its preferred stock, payable April 20 to holders of record April 1. No action was taken with regard to a dividend on the common stock. The company is holding the surplus, which might otherwise go to the common stock, until the Fitchburg litigation is settled and the Government's attitude clears on oil and leasing.

CONSOLIDATION

COAL CO. YEAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Consolidation Coal Company makes this comparative report for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1917	1916
Total earnings	\$26,118,204	\$2,770,838
Oper expenses, etc.	13,320,855	2,110,408
Depreciation	953,531	517,969
Depletion	501,558	501,558
Net	11,346,960	5,640,903
Interest	1,334,670	\$216,132
Federal taxes	1,491,087	1,491,087
Balance	\$8,511,223	4,432,686
Dividends	8,121,290	1,820,509
Surplus	\$3,389,933	\$1,612,179

*Decrease.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, England—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

NEW ZEALAND'S
FINANCE OUTLOOK

Improvement in Shipping Conditions Expected to Aid Revenue Situation Along With Land Tax and Income Levies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—In reviewing the annual revenue and expenditure for the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1917, Sir Joseph Ward, the minister for finance, declared that in the next quarter there would be substantial payments to revenue under the head of Land Tax and Income Tax.

"I am quite satisfied," said Sir Joseph Ward, "that upon the completion of the current quarters revenue and expenditure the consolidated revenue will be in a strong position. There is, happily, a greater certainty at present, of relief being given by a considerable increase of shipping for the conveyance of products that have been largely held in the Dominion for some time."

For the nine months there was an increase of revenue over expenditure of £164,000. Comparing the nine months with the corresponding period for 1916, there was an increase of £240,137, in expenditure due mainly to the larger votes for agriculture (increase of £177,339) education, post and telegraphs, and railways. The increase under the head of agricultural department largely represented monies paid for the purchase of wheat and the refunding in full to the department. In order that as much loan money as possible should go into war expenditure the amount spent on public works for the nine months was £472,302 compared with £397,571 in the similar period of 1916.

When the revenue for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1917, was compared with the 12 months in 1916, six departments showed a decrease of £921,290. Against this, however, there was an increase in seven departments of £3,899,591. The principal increases were under the heads Land Tax (increase of £722,302 compared with £397,571 in 1916).

Interesting particulars of the sales of War Loan Certificates have been furnished by the Minister for Finance. Up to the middle of December, 1917, the latest period available, the total sales of certificates had been £2,873,271. New Zealand's record is considerably above that of Australia in this respect, both in the amount raised and in the subscriptions per capita.

The Blenheim district has subscribed £3 19s. 3d. a head. Wellington district has subscribed £646,400, or £3 13s. 1d. a head. The average subscription per head for the Dominion was £2 12s. 10d.

New Zealand has been discussing the question of raising the War Loan interest to 5 1/2 per cent or 6 per cent, but subject to Income Tax. Under the present arrangement of no tax on interest large investors in the War Loan are escaping taxation, and with every contribution to the War Loan the taxable capital diminishes. Sir Joseph Ward is not in favor of raising the interest rate. He believes that if the Government took that step, it would be necessary for all the banking and financial institutions to increase their deposit rates in order to hold money for advances; this step, he believes, would usher in a financial panic.

"The immediate effect," said the Minister, "would be that, from one end of the country to the other, the rate of interest on ordinary transactions would go up by 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 per cent more than the government rate, with the inevitable result not only of creating a tight money market but of raising the prices of commodities, including food, since traders of every class require money. How those people who are apparently desirous of keeping down the cost of living could advocate a policy having such results, is to my mind incomprehensible. The keeping of money rates down to the lowest possible limit is a duty of the greatest importance."

War pensions in the Dominion represent a gross annual value of £757,114 of which some £414,919 is the increase since March 31, 1917, a period of nine months. Deducting pensions, etc., the net result at the end of 1917 was 10,450 pensioners, representing an annual liability of £614,690, a little more than £50,000 monthly. This pension burden is growing with every month of the war.

Post Office Savings Bank returns for the last month in 1917 show that the deposits were £1,405,511. There was an excess of deposits over withdrawals of £243,560 compared with £236,137 for December, 1916. In view of the fact that New Zealand is in her fourth war year and that very heavy withdrawals have been made by small depositors who wished to invest in the war loan and certificates, these returns show unmistakably the prosperity of the Dominion and the thriftiness of its citizens.

GENERAL MOTORS'

NEW STOCK PLANS

WILLINGTON, Del.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the General Motors concern it was voted to increase the capital stock to \$200,000,000, of 2,000,000 shares of \$100 par, \$50,000,000 of which is to be preferred and \$150,000,000 common, an increase from \$20,000,000 6 per cent preferred and \$80,000,000 common. A provision is made that the preferred stock be subject to redemption in whole or in part at 110 and accrued dividends on Nov. 1, 1918, or on any dividend date in such manner as directors may direct.

MATURITIES IN
APRIL SHOW GAIN

NEW YORK—Corporate maturities in April amount to \$89,893,170, compared with \$38,634,412 in March and \$58,991,551 in April, 1917. The largest amount maturing is in railroad securities, the most important of which is the New Haven road's notes for \$45,000,000, due April 15. As the railroads are now under government control, the company is negotiating with the Director-General of Railroads with a view of devising a plan to take care of this issue. Although no definite plan has been announced, it is the opinion of the banking community that the notes will be taken care of in a manner satisfactory to holders.

Among industrial issues maturing, the most important item is Cuban American Sugar collateral trust 6 per cent notes amounting to \$8,211,000. Payment was provided for by issuance, last December, of 6 per cent serial notes, purchased by the National City Company.

Railroad issues maturing in April total \$59,002,520, industrial \$17,632,750, and public utility \$13,257,900.

OTIS ELEVATOR'S
RECORD EARNINGS

Company Handles Gross Business of About \$24,000,000 in Fiscal Year to Dec. 31 Last

BOSTON, Mass.—The Otis Elevator Company's gross and net earnings are understood to have reached new high level in its fiscal year to Dec. 31, last. The company handled a total gross business of about \$24,000,000 which is \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 above what might be termed a normal average and practically double the sales of the 1915 year, which was a relatively unfavorable one.

Net profits may be expected to show a balance after interest of about \$1,700,000, an increase of between 65 per cent and 70 per cent over the 1916 net of \$1,036,588.

This balance will mean a net for the \$6,371,000 common stock of nearly 20 per cent, compared with 5 per cent being paid in dividends.

Otis Elevator is in the same position, however, as hundreds of important industrial concerns. It is doing a volume of business disproportionate to its fixed capital. In other words, the company has grown away from its financial foundations.

The situation is being met as is the case with other industrial banks loans. It is probable that the coming annual statement to stockholders will show in the vicinity of \$6,500,000 of bank loans. These will be reduced and, in fact, on March 1 had been cut to about \$6,000,000. Further reductions as the year progresses are likely.

Otis Elevator is doing important work for the Government. Its Chicago plant has been fitted up with heavy machinery, and specially equipped to handle certain war work in connection with heavy artillery.

The concern has a net working capital which is larger by 20 per cent than two years ago. In ordinary times its working capital would be ample for all needs.

DOMINION FOUNDRIES
CONCERN PROSPERS

MONTREAL, Que.—The annual financial statement of the Dominion Foundries & Forgings Company which will soon be mailed to shareholders will show gross earnings for the year of 1917 amounting to \$1,902,304 and net profits of \$942,653. After depreciation, etc., is deducted, there is a net surplus to be carried forward of \$832,376. As the company has \$3,000,000 of common stock on which it distributes an 8 per cent dividend, earnings on the common were at the rate of about 29 per cent.

The balance sheet will show current assets of \$2,400,000, made up principally of \$1,188,000 in accounts and bills receivable, \$446,596 cash, \$629,864 inventories of raw material, and \$157,000 investments, the last named item including the company's initial 10 per cent deposit on a \$400,000 Victory Loan subscription.

On the liability side of the sheet, current obligations foot up about \$1,100,000, chiefly \$589,512 accounts payable, \$112,055 accrued wages and \$409,940 business profits tax for 1916-17.

CAMBRIA STEEL
COMPANY STATEMENT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Cambria Steel Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 as below:

	1917	1916
Tot net	\$47,121,689	\$29,609,875
Deprec, etc.	3,996,700	2,175,597
Ret for tss	17,264,396	17,264,396
Net	26,060,593	9,969,882
Cam Ir lease, etc.	339,720	237,616
Net inc	25,720,873	9,732,266
Dividends	5,450,000	2,362,500
Surplus	20,270,873	7,369,766

*Decrease. †Equals 57.1 per cent on \$45,000,000 outstanding stock, compared with 55.7 per cent in 1916 and 14.3 per cent in 1915. ‡After deducting all expenses incident to operation, including ordinary repairs and maintenance, approximately \$5,891,700 in 1917 and \$4,818,300 in 1916.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling is quoted at 4.76 and 55, cables 4.76-17, 60-day bills nominally 4.72 and 60-days 4.70 1/2. Franc cables 5.71 1/2, checks 5.72 1/2. Lire cables 8.63 1/2, checks at 8.65. Swiss 4.85 and 4.33. Guilders 46 1/2 and 46. Stockholm 34 1/2 and 34 1/2. Dealings in Russian exchange have virtually ceased, and rubles are not quoted today.

"U. S. A." ON NEW
LOCOMOTIVES

Orders for 3000 of Freight and Passenger Expected to Be Placed by the Government

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Before 1918 ends, the people of a large part of the United States may have grown accustomed to the spectacle of passenger and freight trains on dozens of different railroads drawn by powerful locomotives bearing not the name of the particular railroad, but "U. S. A."

It is probable that some time during April, the Government, through Director-General of Railroads McAdoo will place an order for about 3000 locomotives. These will be of standard type, a freight locomotive, and a standard for a passenger locomotive, and only these two kinds of engines will be produced.

The equipment companies have no knowledge of how the order will be divided, but if the assignment is made on the basis of productive capacity it is expected that Baldwin and American Locomotive will each get orders for about 1200 locomotives with the other 600 split among the smaller producers.

It would be possible for the locomotive builders of the United States to turn out 3000 locomotives of standard type in much less time than if the order were given by 20 or 25 different roads with minor variations to suit each railroad executive.

Locomotives of the size which the Government is likely to require are today being contracted for at about \$50,000 each, so that the prospective order involves a total of about \$150,000,000 gross business and to American and Baldwin there is in sight a possible \$60,000,000 of government business.

The fact must be appreciated that for several months the railroads of the United States have been asked not to order locomotives for their own account. Practically since the Government took over the railroads the request has been in force that individual railroads hold back their equipment orders until the Government could complete its standardization studies and arrange to finance the entire undertaking. Naturally the railroads in their present financial condition have been only too willing to comply.

It was estimated at the beginning of 1917 that the railroads of the United States were short about 3000 locomotives. This order would, therefore, remedy the deficiency as it existed a year ago, but it would not remedy the need for increased tractive power which the past year has created.

Orders for government-owned locomotives are almost certain to be followed by heavy purchases of freight cars of different types. With passenger traffic restricted as it is, it is considered probable that purchases of passenger cars will be exceedingly limited for some time to come.

UNION BAG AND
PAPER'S YEAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Union Bag & Paper Company report for the year ended Jan. 31 shows these changes:

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Guinea Bergum, whose reported investigation of the state of the airplane industry of the United States Government is said to disclose an unexpected retardation of output, is a sculptor of eminence who also is much interested in aviation, and is an important member of the leading society in the country which specializes in aviation promotion and study. His reputation in the art world is that of a man extraordinarily devoted to what he believes to be right and true, and equally indifferent to personal consequences in saying what he believes.

From 1890 to 1902 most of his time was spent in Europe, studying, working at both painting and sculpture, and winning his way into the Paris Salon and exhibitions in other cities. Since he settled down in New York City he has executed some of the best commissions yet given in the country to sculptors capable of dealing with the highest type of civic and ecclesiastical design. Probably he is best known to the masses of the country by his colossal head of Lincoln to be seen in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, and the statue of Lincoln that stands before the Essex County Court House, Newark, N. J. He is a man of the democratic and not the dilettante world, and is an enthusiastic advocate of a distinctly American form of art as over against the classic expressions of the past with their identification with nations of old. Thus he vigorously denounces the form that the Lincoln Memorial in Washington is taking.

Thomas E. Cashman of Owatonna, Minn., who takes John Lind's place on the Public Safety Commission of Minnesota, will add to that important body an able representative of the rural constituency of the State. He has served on his local county Public Safety Commission and hence knows the problems he has to face. He is engaged in nursery, seed-growing, dairying and general farming on a large scale, and is president of the State Horticultural Society. In politics he is a Democrat of the progressive type, and he is a foe of the liquor traffic. He has been Mayor of Owatonna, and for eight years sat in the Senate of the State Legislature, where he introduced legislation governing transportation rates within the State which gave him prominence.

Sir George James Frampton, R. A., LL. D., who has won international honors in sculpture, has recently formulated a proposal for teaching the craft of tapestry weaving to artist-soldiers who have been partially disabled in the war. Most people are familiar with Sir George Frampton's dignified and noble sculptured groups, but fewer perhaps are familiar with the fact that he is also a craftsman in ivory, silver and enamel. In the Royal Academy Exhibition in London in 1916 his memorial bust of Nurse Cavell was a center of attraction, both on account of the natural interest in the woman who so heroically sacrificed her life in Belgium at the hands of the Germans, and to the excellency of Sir George Frampton's work. Among the many memorials and statues executed by Sir George is one of Queen Victoria in Calcutta. A statue of Queen Mary, also by him, adorns the Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta, and Government House, Delhi. Sir George also designed the terra cotta decoration on the Constitutional Club in London, and he is responsible for the fine sculpture groups that form part of the decorations on the outside of the Art Galleries of Glasgow. Sir George Frampton studied under W. S. Frith and entered the Academy Schools in London in 1881, winning the Gold Medal and Traveling Scholarships six years later. Silver medals and other honors have been showered upon him by France, including the Médaille d'Honneur at the Paris Exposition of 1900, Belgium, Spain, America and Germany.

Charles T. Main, who will represent New England in the newly created construction division of the War Department, is one of the leading designing and consulting engineers of Boston and the United States, his work formerly having been in management of mills and operating plants, but lately devoted almost wholly to the designing and construction of large industrial ventures, chiefly in the textile branches and in hydroelectric projects. He is president at the present time of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which institution he was graduated. Obviously he will be able to contribute to the planning of this new division of the War Department, and to the execution of such work as it may approve, a degree of expert knowledge that will be more than ordinary.

Charles Seymour Whitman, Governor of New York, has announced his intention of standing as a candidate for a third term, running on the Republican ticket. He is engaged now in an effort to aid the forces in the Empire State which wish the Legislature now in session to pass upon the proposed federal amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic without any postponement of final action until a referendum of the people can be taken. Governor Whitman apparently has burned his bridges behind him and has definitely allied himself with the temperance forces of the State—a fact which is the more significant in view of his candidacy for reelection. His election as Governor in 1915 was due to the record he had made in New York City as a district attorney, a record that on the whole was one of severity to the lawbreakers and unwillingness to condone offenses. He put an end to the reign of the "gangsters" who were terrorizing the masses. This appointment to the district attorneyship was a tribute to the record which Mr. Whitman had made on the bench in dealing with the lawless who came before the tribunal on which he sat for three years, and also because of the legal ability he had

shown previously as an assistant in the office of the corporation counsel. Mr. Whitman, since he became Governor, has frequently played politics more than many of his early admirers wish that he had; and he has high ambition for further political honors, which ambition sometimes induces action that calls forth criticism. Admitting this it still is true that, on the whole, he has remained a progressive sort of Republican, with a tendency still to side against evil doing. Amherst College trained him.

SWISS MANIFESTO ON WAR ATROCITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland—Some 50 prominent men from all parts of Switzerland have appended their signatures to a manifesto which they have handed to the Swiss federal authorities concerning the treatment meted out during the war to the Serbians and Southern Slavs.

"The Social Democratic Party of Serbia," it reads, "represented by D. Popovitch, the party secretary, and T. Katerovitch, the deputy, forwarded to Camille Huysmans, the secretary of the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee, on Nov. 10, 1917, a memorandum containing authentic documents as to Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian acts of cruelty toward the civil population of Serbia. The mass of evidence given is complementary to the atrocities committed against the Southern Slav population of the Dual Monarchy already cited in the Austrian Parliament by the deputy, Tresslitz Pavitchich. The two documents together assuredly constitute the most terrible indictment ever brought against a state in the course of history. Voluminous testimony already published has sufficiently shown up the manner in which the Austro-Hungarian régime has also persecuted other races of the monarchy (Tchecho-Slovaks, Ukrainians, Italians and Rumanians) for centuries. The documents referred to have prompted the undersigned to address an appeal to the conscience of the whole civilized world. Can such crimes, openly directed as they are to the extermination of whole racial groups, be made known to the public without arousing the deepest indignation? Can we contemplate the war in Serbia being continued inexorably, after the complete attainment of the military aim, against old men, women and children for the past two and a half years? Beyond all political considerations we place the question: Should not the civilized world find ways and means of putting an end to this horrible reign of terror?"

CENTRAL POWERS AND POLISH CONSTITUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—It is stated in the French press that the first number of the *Moniteur Polonais*, the organ of the new State, contains the text of the law concerning the Constitution of the Council of State, and that the Government has published a declaration stating its desire to see a Diet, based on democratic rules, assembling as soon as possible. The proposed law relating to the nature and composition of the Diet will be submitted to the Council of State. The law concerning the Council of State contains 22 articles, of which the following are the most important:

"1. The Council of State which will meet at Warsaw will be composed of 110 members, viz.: Twelve official members, who comprise five (Roman) Catholic bishops, the Superior General of the Confession of Augsburg, the Superior of the Evangelical Reformed Confession, the Chief Rabbi of Warsaw, the Rectors of the University and the Upper Technical School of Warsaw and the first President of the Supreme Court.

"2. Fifty-five members who will be elected by the municipal councils of the towns forming the autonomous organizations.

"3. Forty-three members nominated by the Council of Regency on the designation of its president.

"All citizens, even though not of Polish nationality, are eligible who reside in the territory of the general government of Warsaw or of Lublin, provided they are at least 30 years old and can write and read the Polish language. The vote is secret."

The Council of Regency announces that as soon as the Council of State has adopted the law concerning the Diet it will do its utmost to put it into execution as soon as possible and to hold the elections. The authorities in occupation will have the right of representation on the Council of State and its commissions. From the time that the Diet meets for the first time, the Council of State will cease to exist.

TOURIST TRAFFIC IN AUSTRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria (via Berne)—The Austrian Ministry of Railways in agreement with the Ministry of Public Works has entrusted the Austrian Travel Association, which represents the union of all provincial associations for tourist traffic, with the task of establishing a central office for tickets with the title "Austrian Travel Bureau Co., Ltd." The creation of this central office is prompted by the idea of combining in mutual profitable activity all those forces which are interested in the revival of tourist traffic in Austria, in view of the important tasks awaiting the return of normal conditions. By the establishment of numerous tourist offices at home and abroad, as well as by advertising, the Austrian Travel Bureau is to work on bold lines for the encouragement of tourist traffic in the country. Railways and shipping companies will give all possible support to the new office in order that it may successfully devote itself to its principal tasks, viz., the reconstruction and permanent stimulation of travel in Austria.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Working Together

THE OREGONIAN (PORTLAND, Ore.)—One of the things we are beginning to learn again is that there is joy in "doing things together," which is missed by those who have formed the habit of turning over the so-called less important tasks to subordinates. This is pointed out by Elizabeth Woodbridge in the title essay of "Days Out and Other Papers," recently published. It is perhaps true that those who advance from the performance of physical tasks to the supervision of other persons performing them do lose a certain sense of comradeship which is not entirely atoned for by increased realization of responsibility. He who has attained the highest eminence is not necessarily the happiest. Just now there are a "myriad of tasks that people can do together." It is a fine thing for the clerk and the boss, and the superintendent and the workman, and the mistress and the maid to put their hands on the same implements and strive for the same results.

Better Coal

DULUTH (Minn.) HERALD—More good news of the Government's activities in behalf of a long-suffering public! Word comes from Pennsylvania that coal inspectors are busy in the anthracite regions to head off the flood of slate and dirt and stone that has been festering in the cellars of the householders during the last winter. A number of cars containing only a small percentage of burnable material were seized at Pottsville the other day, and at other places mine-owners have been warned that cars will not be furnished for carrying "coal" that is largely something else. Some small increase in non-combustible elements in the coal supply might have been expected and forgiven, in view of the vital need of haste in getting out coal in the face of the condition that has prevailed. But the increase has passed all reasonable limits, and has been so great that it is plain enough that the coal trust, finding its prices and profits limited by government activities, has stealthily regained its unfair profits by selling stone and slate and dirt at high hard coal prices. To hear, then, that the Government is insisting that coal, not useless rubbish, shall be shipped in the cars it furnishes, is good news that people have been waiting for.

The People to Blame

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—When Dr. Charles M. Sheldon stopped in New York over night on his return from England, his hotel bill was more than twice what the best hotel in Liverpool charged him. On the wall of the room in the New York hotel was a printed notice inviting guests to bring complaints to the manager. Dr. Sheldon asked the manager why the charge was so high. "Because of the war," he said. "Yes," said the doctor, "but what is the real reason?" "Well," said the manager frankly, "because the American people stand for it." This, by the way, is the real reason why we have so much profiteering in this country; the people submit. In this case the manager cut Dr. Sheldon's bill in two.

LAST FIGHT OF THE MARY ROSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—H. M. S. Mary Rose left a Norwegian port in charge of a west-bound convoy of merchant ships in the afternoon of Oct. 16. At dawn on the 17th, flashes of gunfire were sighted astern. The captain of the Mary Rose, Lieut.-Comdr. Charles Fox, who was on the bridge at the time, remarked that he supposed it was a submarine shelling the convoy, and promptly turned his ship to investigate. All hands were called to action stations. Mary Rose had increased to full speed, and in a short time three light cruisers were sighted coming toward them at high speed out of the morning mist; Mary Rose promptly challenged, and receiving no reply, opened fire with every gun that would bear, at a range of about four miles. The German light cruisers appeared to have been nonplussed by this determined single-handed onslaught, as they did not return the fire until the range had closed to three miles. Then they opened fire, and the Mary Rose held gallantly on in the charge of bursting shells, until only one mile separated her from the enemy. Up to this point the German marksmanship was poor, but as the British destroyer turned to bring her torpedo tubes to bear, a salvo struck her, bursting in the engine-room and leaving her disabled, a log on the water. All guns, with the exception of the after one, were out of action, and their crews killed or wounded; but the after gun continued in action under the direction of Sublieutenant Marsh, R. N. V. R., as long as the gun would bear. The captain came down from the wrecked bridge and passed aft, encouraging and cheering his men. He stopped beside the wrecked remains of the midship gun and shouted to the survivors of his crew: "God bless my heart, lads, get her going again, we're not done yet!"

The enemy were now pouring a concentrated fire into the motionless vessel. One of the boilers, struck by a shell, exploded, and through the inferno of escaping steam, smoke, and the vapor of the bursting shell, came that familiar, cheery voice: "We're not done yet."

As the German light cruisers sped past, two able seamen (Able Seaman French and Able Seaman Bailey), who alone survived among the torpedo tubes, crews, on their own initiative laid and fired the remaining torpedo. Able Seaman French was killed immediately, and Able Seaman Bailey badly wounded. Realizing that the enemy

had passed ahead, and that the 4-inch gun could no longer be brought to bear on them, the captain went below and set about destroying his ciphers. The first Lieutenant (Lieutenant Bavin) seeing one of the light cruisers returning toward them, called the gunner (Mr. Hancock) and bade him sink the ship. The captain then came on deck and gave the order, "Abandon ship." All the boats had been shattered by shellfire at their davits, but the survivors launched a Carley raft and paddled clear of the ship. The German light cruiser detailed to administer the coup-de-grace then approached to within 300 yards and poured a succession of salvos into the already riddled hull. The Mary Rose sank at 7:15 a. m. with colors flying. The captain, first lieutenant and gunner were lost with the ship, but the handful of survivors, in charge of Sublieut. J. R. D. Freeman, R. N., on the Carley raft, fell in some hours later with a lifeboat belonging to one of the ships of the convoy. Sailing and rowing, they made the Norwegian coast some 48 hours later, and were treated with the utmost kindness by the Norwegian authorities. All survivors united in testifying to the cheerful courage of the senior surviving officer, Sublieutenant Freeman, throughout the last phase of this ordeal. Able Seaman Bailey, who, despite severe shrapnel wounds, persisted in taking his turn at the oar, is also specially mentioned for an invincible light-heartedness throughout.

Unhappily, there is no record of what was in the mind of the captain of the Mary Rose when he made that single-handed dash in the face of such preposterous odds. The convoy which was in his charge lay ahead of him, and as he apparently supposed was being attacked by the gunfire of a hostile submarine. When on rushing to the rescue, he realized that it was to meet not a submarine, but three of Germany's newest and fastest light cruisers, it is conceivable that the original intention of rescue was not supplanted in his mind by considerations of higher strategy. He held on unflinchingly leaving to the annals of his service an episode not less glorious than that in which Sir Richard Grellville perished.

PAY OF ITALIAN STATE EMPLOYEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—The question of an increase in the pay of state employees is one that comes home to many people in Italy at the present time with its heavy increase in the prices of food and other necessities, and the subject has been widely discussed in the press. As was expected a decree has been issued before the opening of Parliament providing for an increase in the pay of civil and military employees. By the new scale, the salaries of all the civil and military employees in the pay of the State, including those on the railways, will be increased from a period dating from Feb. 1, 1918. The increase will be at the rate of 30 per cent for the first 2000 lire of salary, 15 per cent for the amount between 2000 and 4000 lire, and 10 per cent for the amount of salary between 4000 and 15,000 lire. Among the persons to whom this increase applies are those officers in the army and the navy recalled for the period of the war; and teachers in the elementary schools in the country will also come within the scope of its provisions. Local authorities are to be empowered to make a similar increase in the pay of their employees and to levy taxes to make good the increased expense. A special commission, under the presidency of Signor Nitti, the Minister for the Treasury, will decide any question which may arise with regard to the application of the new decree. A special commission is also to consider the reform of state administration. The new decree is said to show that a move is being made in the direction of reducing the number of state employees and according them better treatment.

CAR SHORTAGE IN EASTERN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
MONTREAL, Que.—As a result of the recent American order sending the bulk of empty Canadian box cars in the United States to the Western States, instead of to Canada, the car shortage in Eastern Canada is becoming more acute. The number of cars due Canada has thus been increased by 700, it is announced by W. M. Neal, general secretary of the Canadian Railway War Board. Of the 16,000 cars ordered by Washington to be returned here, only 7403 have been received. Besides these, 10,150 more have been asked for by the board, so that more than 18,000 are due, all of which are urgently needed.

The American authorities explain that it is necessary to send all available cars to the West, as otherwise a vast amount of grain waiting there to be sent to the European Allies will spoil. It is understood that official Ottawa, at the request of the Railway War Board, has made representations to Washington looking to some form of relief for the Canadian lines. There is also an acute shortage in Canada just now of tank cars.

With a view to producing uniformity in railway embargoes, the Railway War Board has issued a new order to the Canadian roads. Heretofore, it has been the custom of each line to impose its own embargoes, with the result that one railway has refused consignments of a class of goods that was being accepted for shipment by another road. The new order notifies the railways that embargoes, if found necessary now, should not cover such commodities as farm implements, seeds, coal and so on, which are urgently needed at this season.

The congestion of traffic within Canada is now largely relieved. The movement of wheat for overseas continues to take precedence over other traffic movements in Canada, and is proceeding satisfactorily. The requirements of all ships at Canadian ports are being fully met, it is announced.

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FOR RALE

EDUCATIONAL

SCOTTISH TEACHERS' EDUCATION DEGREES

Aberdeen Proposes to Establish Master of Education Where Bachelor of Education Is Offered at Other Places

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Aberdeen University has lately been discussing proposed ordinance to establish a degree in education. In this it is following the steps taken by the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. But the draft differs from the ordinances of the latter universities in providing that the degree shall be entitled Master of Education (M. Ed.) This at first sight appears to be a mere variation in the style of graduates in Education; the matter, however, will repay further investigation.

It should be noted that the discussion took place at a meeting of the General Council of Aberdeen University, the recommendation coming from the business committee. In explanation of the difference of style, Dr. George Smith said, on behalf of that committee, that it was in accordance with the status of the degree as a post-graduate degree, and that it kept in view the certainty that a time would come when a primary degree in education would be called for, not involving a prior degree in arts or the natural sciences.

This is clear, so far as it goes, but the obvious retort is, why not first establish such a primary degree in education, and then superimpose upon it the post-graduate degree in the same subject? Are not teachers left with the ground cut from under their feet, or to change the metaphor—climbing a ladder of which one rung is wanting? The reply academic is that teachers can take the general degree in arts, and from that proceed to the post-graduate degree in education. "See," say those who answer in this fashion, "the number of teachers scattered throughout Scotland, even in remote country districts, who have that degree in arts." "Quite true," answer the teachers, "but have you forgotten that until lately education was one of the subjects which we were allowed to take for the general degree? That was the old plan, but now the option of taking our own particular subject for graduation is in process of extinction. To qualify in education requires a longer university period, and few of us can afford the time or expense needed for that purpose." To this replies the academic voice, "It may be as you say, but at any rate the degree in education will in future be a professional degree well worth the having."

From this imaginary dialogue, it will be gathered that both parties have something of importance to urge. Scotland has no wish to lose the educational advantage that she derives from an unusual proportion of university-trained teachers working in country parts as well as in the more populous areas; nor do her universities desire to cheapen in any way the study of education as a professional subject. To see how the new order of things arose, it is necessary to go back to an announcement made some little time ago by the University of Edinburgh, an announcement of sufficient importance to be quoted at length:

"A new degree—that of education—has been instituted at the University of Edinburgh and will be granted for the first time after the next academic year. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Education must attend courses in elementary psychology, the theory and history of education, with tutorial instruction in both; modern educational systems and problems or any equivalent course of instruction instituted by the university; an advanced course in psychology, with laboratory practice; an advanced course in the theory and history of education; an advanced course in experimental education or any equivalent course instituted or approved by the university authorities; and a course in the administration and organization of primary and secondary schools, or any equivalent course of instruction instituted or approved by the university authorities. Candidates for the degree must be graduates of a Scottish or any other approved university. The period of study is two academic years."

Principal Sir Alfred Ewing announced at the graduation ceremony last October that this degree in education had been approved by the Privy Council. No objection would apparently have been taken, had the conditions for graduation as Master of Arts been allowed to remain as before. But the proposal of the Senate to exclude education as one of the subjects for the M. A. degree, not only enraged the teachers against the scheme as a whole, but divided the university itself. The General Council approved of a representation against the proposal of the Senate that education should be removed from the list of graduation subjects in Arts.

The University Court, on the other hand, supported the Senate, only asking that the date at which the exclusion should take effect be postponed from 1919-20 to 1920-21. And on top of all, the Business Committee recommended that the General Council should reaffirm its view that the subject of education should not be excluded.

At that meeting of the business committee the case for leaving matters unaltered was put with cogency by Mr. John B. Clark. He said that since the last meeting there had been a strongly developed feeling amongst those connected with education that this exclusion of the subject of education was

going to prove very hurtful to the teaching profession, and therefore to education in Scotland. A great majority of the teacher students in the university confined themselves to the M. A. degree, and did not go on to the higher post-graduate degree in education. It was very important that they should be able to take education as one of the M. A. subjects. Under the proposed exclusion, this would only be possible if they spent their fourth year in the Faculty of Arts. Under these conditions the great majority would not take the education course at all. That would obviously be a great loss to Scottish education.

From this difficult position, the proposals made at Aberdeen provide one way of escape. A primary degree might be given in education as the result of a course which included some of the arts subjects, but required a closer study of education than is needed for the M. A. degree at Edinburgh. The degree of Bachelor of Education in that university might then become a master's degree. At any rate, it is clear that if Edinburgh University pursues the policy endorsed by the Senate, and Aberdeen, or some other Scottish University does not exclude the offer of a degree to teachers on a three years' course, there will be a great transfer of students on the educational side from one university to the other. This is not a result that Edinburgh can lightly contemplate.

Moreover, there remains to be considered the case of young men who have been serving with the colors, and for whom the universities are desirous to find some shortened course of studies on which a degree may be awarded. Education, particularly the history of education, is a subject that with civics and English would furnish a course to which the inclinations of many would lead them. The present is a time when the thoughts of as great a number as possible of university students should be turned toward teaching as a profession, and when, moreover, the country has an opportunity of securing for the schools a body of men who are passing through such an experience as will give them a sense of cooperation and true discipline invaluable in their dealings with boys. It looks as if the universities will have to enlarge their vision in regard to the place that education should occupy among the subjects of academic study.

AMERICAN NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Over 50 per cent of the women teachers of one of the largest cities of Kansas are preparing to take government positions. Commenting on this fact the president of the State Normal School at Emporia says that his institution and others like it throughout the country are sure to fall far behind the demand from the schools for teachers while the war lasts, so compelling is the call from states and the nation for the trained and experienced women. He says that hitherto have chosen teaching for a profession, and so alluring are the salaries that are being offered either by governments or by business firms, salaries that make it possible for persons to live in comfort, which is not the case with too many schools.

Princeton University is to be the training center for the Y. M. C. A. workers that are being picked out to take charge of the magnified recreation center work in connection with the French Army. President Wilson is backing the appeal made by the French Government for this extension of the work of the organization beyond the bounds originally set for it. The plan contemplates setting up 10 new centers a day with 25 men beyond draft age going from this country, preferably men who know French. The call makes demands that the Y. M. C. A. training schools cannot meet as well as a university like Princeton.

Officials of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, who in conjunction with educators are planning to enroll 5,000,000 children in the public, parochial and private schools of the country in the "United States Garden Army," for raising vegetables, small fruits and eggs, plan to make it a permanent feature of the national life, and not a mere war measure.

The personnel of the commission just appointed by the president of the National Education Association to devise a method of coordinating and making more effective all educational agencies acting under or with the association, is largely drawn from universities and colleges and from the ranks of persons who know the theory and history of education. There is a disposition among state, city and county superintendents and the rank and file of the teaching force in the schools, to challenge the making up of the commission, and to assert that it does not sufficiently recognize the "practical school man" with experience in meeting real problems of school administration in a democracy.

The celerity and efficiency with which newly developing phases of duty are met by responsible persons at the present hour is shown by the action of the Washington branch of the Collegiate Alumnae Association. The former British Embassy Building has been rented and furnished to serve as a clubhouse for college-bred women now pouring into the city to take clerical positions.

Formation of new clubs of Harvard University graduates is under way in certain of the larger urban centers, their object being so to plan and act as to induce a more progressive policy on the part of the university authorities and to break up an alleged domination of the institution by the conservative, propertied group that now controls its administration.

SCHOOL STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES

Dr. P. P. Claxton in Annual Report Gives Educational Resources of Country and Describes Effect of War on System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The report of Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton, for the year ending June 30, 1917, and including complete statistics for the years 1915 and 1916, is a mine of information and a fountain of wise expert advice, some of which already has been accepted by Congress and by educators throughout the country, and this to a degree that nothing but a vast war with unprecedented claims on universities, colleges and schools could have induced.

Some of the important facts are these: In 1916 the total number of pupils in elementary, secondary, collegiate and university, professional and normal schools of the United States was 22,702,597, of whom 2,097,565 were in private institutions. Added to these were 1,154,293 pupils in public and private special schools, making a total enrollment for the purpose of getting general or special education, of 23,856,890 persons. The estimated total cost of supporting these institutions was \$914,804,171, or \$39.37 per capita.

To these schools of various kinds and grades the year brought gifts and bequests amounting to \$37,095,280, the largest amount ever given in any one year, and interesting to compare with the total of \$5,976,168 in 1886, \$11,677,048 in 1896, and \$23,347,070 in 1906. Incidentally, it may be interesting to note that from 1871 to 1916, gifts and bequests to education have amounted to \$647,536,608.

The teaching staffs of these many kinds of schools in 1916 numbered in all 755,250 persons, of whom 562,455 were women, a fact that foreign and domestic critics of American education as being too much feminized or undermanned, will not fail to note. The proportion of men to women varies considerably with the type of school, as, for instance, in the elementary schools there are 400,187 women out of a total of 534,084 teachers, whereas in the private elementary schools there are only 27,894 women out of a total of 48,829 teachers.

Of the 574 universities, colleges and technological schools listed in 1915-16, states and municipalities controlled 97 and private corporations 477, figures which indicate how preponderating as yet is the non-governmental theory of higher education. In these 574 institutions were 259,511 students. Analyzed to show the proportion of men and women now studying in higher institutions of learning, the figures show that whereas in 1889-90 there were 44,296 men and only 20,874 women, now there are 164,075 men and 95,436 women. Thirty-five of these institutions during 1915-1916 reported gifts above \$100,000 amounting to \$24,563,831.

The state or municipally owned and controlled institutions have 107,237 students; the privately controlled institutions have 152,274. Nearly half of the latter are in schools in the North Atlantic States. More than half the state-educated university students are in the North Central States, the North Atlantic division having only 11,116 such. The universities, colleges and technical schools during 1915-16, had a total income, exclusive of endowments, of \$133,627,211. Their buildings were valued at \$307,159,298 and their productive invested funds amounted to \$425,245,270.

As it is from the agricultural and mechanical colleges that the nation at the present time of war is drawing for a surprisingly large number of experts in solving problems of food conservation, education of workers in the shipyards, munitions factories and the like, it is doubly necessary to note the resources of the nation in this realm of education. There are 10,496 teachers for 130,499 students in institutions that have property and equipment valued at \$179,519,438. These schools in 1915-16 had a total income of \$43,173,886 of which sum \$19,269,460 came from the states.

Dr. Claxton rightly claims in this report that the outstanding fact for education during 1917 was the entrance of the United States into the war with Germany, followed by mobilization of the educational as well as the military and industrial resources of the country. He is able to furnish this document an impressive record of that process of intellectual mobilization down to last October. Since that time much has happened, but the history of the laying of the groundwork for the plan is in this pamphlet, and must be reckoned with by coming historians of the war.

Naturally the new duties of the Bureau of Education in connection with this process of organization and coordination have far exceeded in importance anything ever done by it before; and as the war goes on, as the bureau adds to its coordinating and synthesizing functions, and as the temporary and permanent transformations of the nation's system of education take place during and following the war, the commissioner and the bureau will come to have a new status. It must have and it will have more generous treatment by Congress. With its present support it is rarely able to carry any improvement or policy through to its logical conclusion. Congress gave it only \$405,500 in 1916-17. It must have ample funds for publication of literature. The salaries now paid are conspicuously low, judged even by ante-war standards. Compared with the sala-

ries that men and women of the same grade can now get from corporations engaged in war-work, they are scandalously scant; and are much lower than the salaries paid to persons holding similar positions in state educational bureaus in state universities and state and county departments of education. The bureau must enlarge its staff of specialists, but can hardly expect to do so as adequately as it should, with any such salary scale as it now has.

AN EDUCATIONAL CAUSERIE

It was a curious day, the kind of a day that might have slipped out of a Maeterlinck play or the Ancient Mariner's Lay. The January snow lay gray and heavy on the ground, reflecting the gray clouds above. Each tree, white with the hoar frost, stood motionless and ghost-like.

The School Boy felt the weirdness of it as he sauntered home from school, his hands in his pockets and his book under his arm. He vaguely wondered why the streets seemed so uncomfortably full of red brick houses: they loomed out threateningly, the only solid things in the monotone of gray. Perhaps it was the strangeness of the weather which made him open a volume of poetry, when, late in the afternoon, he had arrived at the blissful state, when conscience no longer resists the call of a book and an armchair by the fire. The Boy had just discovered poetry; he was finding it worth while to browse around for himself, instead of being content with the regulation school fare.

He had chosen Shelley and, because, like all true lovers of poetry, he never tired of old friends, he began with "The Cloud." There was no one else in the room, so he could really enjoy himself and read it out loud. Not for the world would he let his younger brother catch him. It would make far too good a yarn to take to school—but half the pleasure of the poem was to hear the glorious lilt suggesting winds and white sailing clouds.

The School Boy was only seventeen and he could not help reading dramatically—I wield the flail of the lashing hail, And whiten the green plains under, Nor could he help reveling in the picture of the cloud when the moon—Glides glimmering o'er my fleece-like floor, By the midnight breezes strewn. And where the beat of her unseen feet, Which only the angels hear, May have broken the roof of my tent's this roof.

The Stars peep behind her and peer. The Boy knew it was a great poem, but he didn't know that it was opening his eyes to beauties he had felt only dimly; he didn't know that perhaps years hence some line of it would flash through his mind, satisfyingly, as he watched the golden sunset or the great threatening clouds that gather before a storm.

"It's great," he muttered to himself. "Your philosophical man doesn't know it all. He reels off stuff about cloud formations, condensation, humidity—but there's more than that dream of in your philosophy, friend Horatio. Why, compared to Shelley, he's nothing but a tailor measuring the old earth up, as if he needed a new suit of clothes."

The Boy, though he did not know it, was an impressionist, an enthusiast. Only a week earlier he had waxed eloquent in a discussion over the importance of making school work practical; but at the moment he was consumed with the vital importance of poetry and its shameful neglect in school. "I'd like to have a shot at teaching the little chaps, in the lower second, poetry," he muttered to himself. "The main thing is to choose the right kind of stuff—begin with something that's got a story and a swing. How they brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix. That's exciting enough, and you can fairly hear the horses' hoofs clattering over the cobbles. Then 'The Brook,' there's no story in that, but Tennyson makes you hear the stream gurgling and bubbling; he must have remembered what he saw as a kid paddling around in those 'sandy shallows,' for every boy knows it's the real thing."

"Of course if the teacher's going to get prosy or make it instructive, then that spoils everything, and proves right away, he's no vestige of a notion what poetry's all about, and no right to teach it."

The Boy's feelings demanded an outlet and he got up and kicked a half-burned log of wood into the fire before continuing. "Some subjects have got to be stiff. You've got to grind over Maths and Classics, so why not make poetry lessons really enjoyable? What we learn at school ought to make us appreciate poetry—give us a taste for it—so that we go on reading it and enjoying it all the rest of our lives. But—if you're bored by poetry in school—what's going to make you read a verse after you're left?"

The Boy got up and sauntered to the window seat. It was snowing again, and great flakes came floating slowly down. He watched them with interest; it was rather nice to see something that was not in a hurry. One big fat fellow was circling round with delightful inconsequence and finally settled on the window ledge.

"Don't tell me," muttered the Boy, "crystals, coagulation and such are 'all my eye and Betty Martin'—You're a fairy's parachute, that's what you are. Their side of it is all very well in the lab, but there's a whole lot more in snow than they've discovered yet. Let them analyze you, dissect you and write a thousand theses on you, I'll be a poet and know you and love you."

The dinner bell rang and the Boy made off.

HOLLAND'S SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Unusually Large Percentage of University Men in Country Because of Economic Need, but Examinations Are Many

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—Mr. D. S. Meldrum, writing on "Education in Holland," says: "Holland is not so much a highly educated country, as it is a country of highly educated people." This is undoubtedly true as a statement designed to call attention to the unusually large percentage of highly trained university men in Holland. But the ordinary Dutchman who has had a good schooling, has not much more education than is absolutely essential to maintain himself in the economic struggle which life represents for the Dutch middle class.

Holland's geographical and historical position has made that middle class what it is at present. With no raw materials and little coal, surrounded by economic giants, Holland maintains her position only by dint of a hard struggle.

Her adventurous seamen, and the indomitable perseverance of the Dutch race, gave to her, as history records, those rich and bountiful colonies which she is still developing; her geographical position at the mouth of three great rivers, the Rhine, the Maas and the Scheldt, provides an asset that has always been hers to put to its full economic use. Hence the need of Holland for highly trained experts of all kinds, and thus has she become what Mr. Meldrum calls "a country of highly educated people."

Dutch school life is a succession of examinations, all of them requiring hard, painstaking study. Each examination, as it is passed, opens out better prospects; without such qualifications the avenues to a successful career are limited. The average Dutchman does not care particularly for examinations, but still less does he appreciate limitation in his career. He therefore chooses the lesser of the two evils and goes in for examinations without number.

To illustrate the dominating position of examinations, an amusing story may be told of an Oxford graduate who was not permitted to teach English in a Dutch private school, unless he passed a certain examination in English! The explanation is that no foreigner over 19 years of age is allowed to teach his native language in a Dutch school unless he passes the particular examination set for the language he professes.

The Dutch educational system may be considered under three heads: primary, secondary and higher education. Of these the primary section may be further subdivided into infant schools for children under six, and elementary schools for children from six to 13.

In Amsterdam there are four grades in the elementary schools, according to the fee paid—varying from a penny a week to £6.50 a year. Of these grades 1 and 2 are coeducational schools, in which the usual elementary subjects are taught with optional instruction in foreign languages after school hours. Schools belonging to grade 3 (separate for boys and girls) have a more elaborate curriculum, including French.

In grade 4, where the schools for boys and girls are also separate, much the same curriculum obtains as in grade 3, including English, French, and German. Pupils in this grade remain until they are 14 and 15.

The preference given to French before any other language in grade 3 is due to the fact that in the entrance examination for the secondary schools French is compulsory, the reason for this being purely historical. In grades 1 and 2 where languages are optional English is generally selected.

Secondary education in Holland includes the Higher Burgher Schools with a three or five years' course. Here the subjects taught are the natural sciences, modern languages, and literature, but no classics.

In the Latin School, or gymnasium, instruction is given in classics and the natural sciences; modern languages are not a prominent feature, whilst modern literature is not taught at all. The object of the Higher Burgher School, as is indeed evident, is mainly to give the pupils a sound basis for commercial and the lower professional occupations, whilst the Latin school prepares them for the university. The entrance examination to both the Higher Burgher School and the Latin School is taken at 12, an arrangement which has the great drawback that the boy is compelled to make his choice at such an early stage between the two branches. It has lately been urged that the choice ought to be postponed until the age of 15 or 16, and one or two schools have already begun to work on this basis. Both primary and secondary education are under strict state supervision.

As to higher education, there are four universities, Leyden, Groningen, Utrecht and Amsterdam, and in each there are five faculties: theology, jurisprudence, medicine, mathematics and physics, and philology. Medicine is studied principally at Amsterdam, theology at Utrecht, and law at Leyden. The length of the courses is as follows: medicine, seven or eight years; philosophy, six or seven years; literature, six or seven years; law, four years.

Oliver Goldsmith studied at Leyden in 1755, his plan being to teach English and earn enough in that way to enable him to attend the university lectures there. It is well known how soon he left "with a guinea in his pocket, but one shirt to his back, and a flute in his hand" to make the great tour of Europe and seek for his degree. In J. L. Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic" may be studied the episode of the siege of Leyden, in the Eighty Years' War. Its university was established as a reward for the bravery and endurance of the citizens at that time.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The English Historical Association has issued the following memorandum on the "Study of History in Day Continuation Schools":

"The objects of the study of history in day continuation schools should be to arouse the interest of the pupils in the past, and through the past to explain the many-sided life of the present; to widen their horizon and to stimulate their imagination; being so to discharge the study's responsibilities by taking an active and intelligent part in the world in which they live. The history taught should not only deal with matters of government, but should illuminate the whole life and human surroundings of the student. Treated in a broad and generous spirit it should form, in close connection with literature and geography, the best humanistic course for these schools. With these objects in view the Historical Association makes the following proposals: (1) Care should be taken to select, as far as possible, such teachers as are also students of history and have a real interest in the subject; (2) An ample supply of books, maps and illustrations should be provided for each school, these being as indispensable to the study of history as the laboratory apparatus is to that of (natural) science; (3) Local history should be kept in continuous and vital connection with the whole history work; (4) Social and economic conditions which affect and explain the development of the community should be given their due place in the teaching; (5) In the later stages some attempt should be made to explain the machinery of modern government by tracing in outline its historic development; (6) At some stage, if not in all, attempts should be made to show the pupils the effect of general history upon the development of their own community and of the British Commonwealth as a whole; (7) Throughout the work the training afforded by history as a means of self-expression, both spoken and written, should be fully utilized; (8) Since the outlook and interests of the pupils vary at different ages, the selection and treatment of the subject matter should be adapted accordingly."

"Finally it must always be borne in mind that even the best teachers, in the short time at their disposal, can convey only a few facts into the minds of their pupils; the best they can do is to interest their students in the past and make them want to read about it and then to put the right books into the hands of the right pupils; for it is the much these young workers acquire from their own reading which is so essentially important."

As the founder of the Royal Drawing Society, Mr. T. R. Ablett is particularly well qualified to express its aims. This he did in a paper on draftsmanship read before the society in connection with the London conference of educational associations. Mr. Ablett described draftsmanship as skill in the reproduction or representation of the shape or form of anything real or imaginary. Good draftsmanship was an index of the mental process that inspired and guided the manipulation. Draftsmanship was, therefore, of many different kinds. Each kind indicated a particular interest or sympathy in the observer practicing it. The more richly endowed the observer, the more numerous the different kinds of drawing he practiced. It was conceivable that an observer of extraordinary endowment might be skillful in every branch. A successful teacher of draftsmanship needed a clear comprehension of the mental processes of the observer and his reaction to his surroundings. He must know how to make the most of these efforts under the restricting influences of school life, especially the necessity of teaching collectively a number of pupils. He must discover in what way class-room teaching could be made to encourage and stimulate natural education outside its walls.

The draftsman's first need was literal rendering. The most complete reproduction or shape was obtained by making an exact model of the object. Hence the Royal Drawing Society took great interest in the born draftsman, whether he were engineer, architect, lover of mankind, marine or landscape painter, field naturalist, or student of any branch of (natural) science, and it welcomed any one of those who was inclined to distill from his realism a decorative design in picture or pattern-making. The society never sought to divert any of these from the after-school career to which his natural gifts directed him. Great knowledge and ability were necessary in creating and drawing true types, which were the result of an intellectual process involving close observation and careful selection of the essential elements of the subject. It went much deeper than the mere direct copying of nature. Consequently, the best draftsman would be found among the intelligent rather than the uneducated.

ON ESTABLISHING A JEWISH UNIVERSITY

Statement Issued by British Committee Points to Need of Restoring the Entire Fabric of Education in Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Following the announcement that a Jewish university is to be established in Palestine, just outside of Jerusalem, and the probability that it will be completed before the close of the war, the British Palestine Committee, a non-Jewish organization, has issued an indorsement of the plan. The indorsement declares that the establishment of a Jewish university while military operations are still in progress will demonstrate even to the most suspicious the sincerity of British idealism in relation to Palestine. The statement points out the necessity for the restoration of the entire fabric of education in Palestine, including the work of the technical college.

"Much of what can be done on the material side is, in fact, war work," says the committee, in discussing the establishment of a Jewish State. "We all understand that armies operating in distant fields must be made so far as possible self-supporting, so as to conserve tonnage and eliminate risks. The economic expansion of Palestine will provide an economic basis for military operations in Palestine. The more Jewish labor there is, the more is produced. The more expert assistance is put at the disposal of the military and civil authorities in Palestine, the easier is the military task of the General Assembly."

"Economic expansion operates in another way. As soon as the British Army acquired control over a considerable fraction of the country, the British authorities assumed responsibility for the feeding and maintenance of the population, which had been reduced to bitter suffering under Turkey. These people must be fed and supported, and the best way of doing that is not by unlimited extension of philanthropic relief work, but by preparing the foundations of the new Jewish Palestine, and so creating a national support for the indigent."

"The British military authorities have shown prompt appreciation of certain aspects of the situation. They have supplied the Jewish colonists with seed and with the means of carrying on production. We are not at the present aware how far these wide measures have been carried, but they can hardly extend very far. There is considerable room for expansion. There are not only the exiles from Palestine in Egypt, but also the large Jewish population of Jerusalem and the other towns. All these are forces which can and must be employed to their fullest, and through them work can be achieved which is valuable at present for the military authorities, and which can lay the foundations of the new Jewish Palestine."

"It is not only material work which can be done there. The new Jewish Palestine will have to justify itself mainly as a moral entity by its emancipation of the Jewish spirit and by its individual contribution to the sum of civilization. It is well known that a considerable Hebrew school system was created in Palestine before the war. It has, of course, been impaired during the war, partly because the war deprived it of many pupils and of money and partly because the Turks persecuted it. The evacuation of the Jews from Jaffa, for example, involved closing the Jewish Secondary School there."

"For years the establishment of a Hebrew university has been one of the goals of Jewish striving, and every Jewish element throughout the world sympathized with it."

INTEREST LOST IN GERMAN VIEWPOINT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. W. H. Carpenter, provost of Columbia University and now acting librarian, reports that the demand for the works of Bernhard and other authors purporting to set forth the German view on the war has almost ceased. He attributes this to the fact that, at the opening of hostilities in Europe, readers were eager to learn the reasons underlying the war and to catch the German version; now they have become convinced that the German viewpoint is wholly bad, or else they have become discouraged in trying to solve it.

Demand for books in the reading room have increased at least 50 per cent since America entered the war. History of all countries is finding many readers. One of the books prohibited from going out for more than three days at a time, because of its popularity, is Gibbon's "New Map of Europe." A current history published by a newspaper is not allowed to leave the library and is in constant demand. Other books dealing with the war and the underlying meaning of it are so popular that a time-restriction has been imposed on their circulation. Dr. Carpenter says books on the Balkans and Alsace-Lorraine find many readers, and studies in finance among researchers, to the effort to find out just what in natural science Germany knew that America did not know, and how to learn and apply it. Books which have not been called for in 10 years are now in demand.

THE HOME FORUM

Consciousness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROPHETS and poets, psalmists and apostles have iterated for ages that true richness is mental; but it has remained for Mary Baker Eddy to rediscover the Principle of real abundance as well as of real health and to explain this Principle so thoroughly in the Nineteenth Century that all may avail themselves of spiritual wealth as actually sufficient for every need.

"When all material streams are dried,
Thy fullness is the same;
May I with this be satisfied,
And glory in Thy name."

wrote John Ryland, for instance, in a hymn which for over a hundred years has uplifted the thought of countless congregations. Two hundred years before that such lines as Greene's, "The quiet mind is richer than a crown," were the merest commonplace. And far earlier yet, Christ Jesus declared in his Sermon on the Mount which stands forever the perfect guide for right living: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." What then is the reason why righteousness of Mind is absolutely practical supply even for the payment of one's bills?

At a time when everything seems to be wrong, in the midst of sickness, pain, sorrow, loss, lack, or perplexity of any sort, it is good, in the first place, just to pause and rejoice in the fact of consciousness. If a man were blind or deaf, he would still be conscious. If he were without smell, taste, or feeling, likewise, he would still be conscious of his own existence. And that very being conscious, independently of the material senses, is good in itself, whether one be hungry and in rags or on a raft in the midst of the ocean. For, knowing that he is conscious and that there must be some cause for this being conscious, one is divinely sure that, though there be upon earth distress of nations, with perplexity, the sea roaring, and men's hearts failing them for

fear, nevertheless consciousness is in the last analysis, what more could one ever know absolutely? Unable to depend infallibly upon sense testimony that is fooled by such simple phenomena as the sunrise or an echo, what can a man really prove beyond the presence of consciousness? Consciousness is. That alone man knows. Then since, axiomatically, what is must be all there is, consciousness is the only real existence, the infinite Being, cause, or intelligence which from time immemorial human thought, whether through a glass darkly, or yet face to face, has been bound to regard as God.

For true consciousness ever to lapse into unconsciousness would be just as impossible as for God to fall asleep. What really is always is. True existence could not possibly include any element of non-existence. God is forever indestructible. Being conscious, man needs to know, therefore, that he always has been and always will be conscious, or rather that he lives forever in the eternal now. No matter in what state of consciousness one may seem to be, God is always man's eternal Life. Only in proportion as a man rejects utterly the belief that he could really ever lose consciousness, is he able to prove step by step the immortality of God's true creation. As Mrs. Eddy says on page 598 of Science and Health, "One moment of divine consciousness, or the spiritual understanding of Life and Love, is a foretaste of eternity. This exalted view, obtained and retained when the Science of being is understood, would bridge over with life discerned spiritually the interval of death, and man would be in the full consciousness of his immortality and eternal harmony, where sin, sickness, and death are unknown."

Man's real experience is the effect of the one infinite consciousness or Mind which is God. Whatever truly exists must exist in the Mind which is all there is. From its very nature this

Mind must be active. In fact all that the divine consciousness knows is its active manifestation, and this is the whole of true man in God's image. Right activity is the essence of genuine living, right activity which is entirely spiritual because it is the activity of the divine consciousness. The infinite consciousness of right activity is the only cause or power with which man can do anything, the only source of happiness, the divine Principle of success. Expressing divine consciousness, man is perfectly supplied with all there is to depend upon for his living. Then since all is certainly plenty, the real man in God's likeness has abundance of consciousness and manifests abundance of activity. With such spiritual richness, could he ever possibly be poor?

Obviously if a man is on a torpedoed ship or in a disabled aeroplane, what he needs is not money but a supply of intelligence. In proportion as he knows that man has all intelligence, which is expressed in enduring right activity, he finds himself supplied with just what he needs under the circumstances. Even though it seem a miracle, the turning straightway to God shows him the right way to act and to rejoice. Any doubt as to this Mrs. Eddy reduces to its native nothingness when she says on page 135 of Science and Health, "There is today danger of repeating the offence of the Jews by limiting the Holy One of Israel and asking: 'Can God furnish a table in the wilderness?' What cannot God do?" That God, divine consciousness, always does furnish plenty of right activity, those who are putting Christian Science into practice are proving everywhere with absolute sureness in the most trying situations.

What one needs under all circumstances is, in fact, not mere material money, but activity in accordance with intelligence. The expression of intelligence is the one valuable service for which all mankind is looking and with which one must fulfill all obligations. Content with spiritual activity for its own and God's sake, man finds himself with unlimited spiritual currency, as well as unlimited spiritual health,—with, in short, the true way to manifest plenty of intelligence. As Mrs. Eddy says, on page 232 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous": "The right way wins the right of way, even the way of Truth and Love whereby all our debts are paid, mankind blessed, and God glorified."

From Pheneus to the Styx

"The route from Pheneus to the Styx, at least so far as the modern village of Zarouchia, is one of the most beautiful in all Greece." Sir James George Frazer writes in "Studies in Greek Scenery, Legend and History." "The grandeur of the mountains, the richness of the vegetation, the fragrance and charm of the pine forests, the distant views of the blue lake of Pheneus, all contribute to render the impression which the day's journey leaves on the memory one of the most agreeable that the traveler brings back with him from Greece."

"From the village of Phonia we ascend through the luxuriant gardens and lanes of the village to the ridge which bounds the plain of Pheneus on the northwest. On reaching it, a grand view westward of the mighty Mount Chelmos (the ancient Aro-ni), with its bare summit and pine-clad lower slopes, bursts upon us. The mountain is seen rising above a deep basin-like valley, the bottom and sides of which are clothed with the richest vegetation. High up on the slope of the mountain to the northwest (Mount Crathis), among trees, is the delightfully situated monastery of St. George. Our path leads down into the valley; on the slope grow white poplars and cypresses, and the ground is partly carpeted with ferns. From the bottom of the valley, which is chiefly occupied by a charming grove of plane trees, we ascend through fine woods, mostly of oak, to the monastery of St. George. Still ascending after we have passed the monastery, we plunge again into a maze of beautiful woods and dense tangled thickets, threaded by rills of sparkling water. Vegetation of such rank luxuriance is rarely met with in Greece. On emerging from these delightful woodlands we traverse, always ascending, a stretch of bare bushy slopes which intervenes between the verdant glades below and the somber pine forests higher up.

Green Grass Under the Snow

The work of the sun is slow,
But as sure as heaven, we know;
So we'll not forget,
When the skies are wet,
There's green grass under the snow.
When the winds of winter blow
Wailing like voices of woe,
There are April showers
And buds and flowers,
And green grass under the snow."
—Annie A. Preston.

As True Friends and Brethren

pressive scene arrives William Penn in his barge with sail and oarsmen, and his leading associates, and begins his speech:

"The Great Spirit," he says, "who made me and you, who rules the heavens and the earth, and who knows the innermost thoughts of men, knows that I and my friends have a hearty desire to live in peace and friendship with you, and to serve you to the utmost of our power. It is not our custom to use hostile weapons against our fellow-creatures, for which reason we have come unarmed. Our object is not to do injury, but to do good."

"We are met on the broad pathway of good will, so that no advantage is to be taken on either side, but all to be openness, brotherhood, and love." Here the Governor unrolls a parchment containing stipulations for trade and promises of friendship, which, by means of an interpreter, he explains to them article by article, and placing it on the ground, he observes that the ground shall be common to both people.

"Solemnly the Indian orator replies, takes Penn by the hand, and accepts the proffered league of good will. The written record of the treaty is not known to survive, but it was quoted to the same Indians by Governor Gordon in 1728, in the following form: "My friends and brethren: You are sensible that the great William

Penn, the father of this country, when he first brought the people with him over the great seas, took all the Indians, the old inhabitants, by the hand, and because he found them to be a sincere, honest people, he took them to his heart, and loved them as his own. He then made a strong league and chain of friendship with them, by which it was agreed that the Indians and the English, with all the Christians, should be as one people. Your friend and father, William Penn, still retained a warm affection for all the Indians, and strictly commanded those whom he sent to govern this people, to treat the Indians as his children, and continued in his love for them."

"I have now to discourse with my brethren the Conestogoes, Delaware, Shawnee, and Shawnee Indians upon the Susquehanna, and to speak to them."
"My brethren: You have been faithful to your leagues with us, your hearts have been clean, and you have preserved the chain from spots or rust, or if there were any, you have been careful to wipe them away; your leagues with your father, William Penn, and with his governors, are in writing on record, that our children and children's children may have them in everlasting remembrance. And we will that you preserve the memory of these things among you, by telling them to your children, and they to the next genera-

tion, so that they remain stamped on your minds never to be forgot."

"The chief heads or strongest links of this chain, I find are these nine, viz.:

"1st. That all William Penn's people or Christians, and all the Indians, should be brothers, as the children of one Father."
"2d. That all paths should be open and free to both Christians and Indians."

"3d. That the doors of the Christians' houses should be open to the Indians, and the houses of the Indians open to the Christians, and that they should make each other welcome as their friends."

"4th. That the Christians should not believe any false rumors or reports of the Indians, nor the Indians believe any such reports of Christians, but should first come as brethren to inquire of each other: and that both Christians and Indians, when they have such false reports of their brethren, they should bury them as in a bottomless pit."

"5th. That if the Christian heard any ill news that may be to the hurt of the Indians, or the Indians heard any such news that may be to the injury of the Christians, they should acquaint each other with it speedily, as true friends and brethren."

"6th. That the Indians should do no manner of harm to the Christians, nor to their creatures, nor the

Christians do any hurt to the Indians, but each trust the other as brethren."

"7th. But as there are wicked people in all nations, if any Christians or Indians should do any harm to each other, complaint should be made of it by the persons suffering, that right may be done; and when satisfaction is made, the injury or wrong should be forgot, and buried as in a bottomless pit."

"8th. That the Indians should in all things assist the Christians, and the Christians assist the Indians, against all wicked people who would disturb them."

"9th. And lastly, that both Christians and Indians should acquaint their children with this league and firm chain of friendship made between them, and that it should always be made stronger and stronger, and be kept bright and clean, without rust or spot, between our children and children's children, while the sun, moon, and stars endure."

"This treaty still stands out from other treaties, because it was kept. . . . No breach of the peace occurred for over seventy years, till the war party and the church party at home succeeded in dispossessing the Quaker government of the colony. . . . The Indian policy of the Founder of Pennsylvania was a momentous triumph of Christian and humanitarian fellowship."

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The little village, which takes its name from the valley, lies round a bend of the road just as it drops down to the lake level. Where the valley widens out at the foot of the mountains two lovely lakes have formed and it is at the lower end of the second lake that picturesque Glendalough nestles under the hill.

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St. Kevin's Kitchen, Glendalough

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Here, early in the Sixth Century, a celebrated monastic establishment was founded by St. Kevin, and here may still be seen the remains of what are known as "The Seven Churches" and the picturesque slender round tower, which is still in a state of perfect preservation. History says that St. Kevin's dwelling on the northern shore of the lake was a hollow tree, and on the southern shore a cave, only accessible by boat, as a perpendicular

rock overhangs it from above. The monastery founded by St. Kevin was repeatedly laid waste in the Eleventh and Twelfth centuries, and the valley bore an indifferent reputation as a veritable den of robbers. The foundations and broken walls of several churches still remain, but the most interesting building is that known as St. Kevin's kitchen, or house, a little church-like building. The addition of a bell turret and chancel has practically changed

the structure into a church, though these were probably added at a later date.

The round tower, similar to others in Ireland usually found in connection with ecclesiastical structures, is very interesting. Professor Petrie, who is regarded as an authority on old Irish architecture, says that they were probably designed to serve the twofold purpose of belltowers, and strongholds in which the monks could retire in case of sudden attack. The earliest seen from certain evidence to have been built about the Ninth Century. The ornamental doorways are almost always placed well above ground and the lower is divided into stories twelve feet in height, each lighted by a small window. The lowest story has no window and is often built as a solid structure. The walls are from three to five feet thick. Some seventy of these towers still remain in Ireland, of which thirteen are perfect. That at Glendalough is over sixty feet high.

Spring

Gayly with a crylike blossoming leap-eth delighted
Spring, the child, upon bank and meadow and brae—
With a laughter-flame of flowers runningly ignited
And rapid as a brook whose mirth hurrieth not away.

O merry clamor of primrose! O daffodil-dinning!
O rush of daisy and buttercup! O catching of grass!
O fragrant flurry to and fro! And O most winning
Blue-violet-shyness outpeeping as the gay winds pass!

Over the gay child-season the heavens have bended
Closer wings with a clouding bright, fleecy and fair,
And above the feathery folds, lovelily descended,
A sweet blue passionate and unpremeditating care.

—Willoughby Weaving.

Two Readers

Books we talked about and education. It was her duty to know something of these and of course she did. Perhaps I was somewhat more learned than she; but I found that the difference between her reading and mine was like that of a man's and a woman's dusting a library. The man flaps about with a bunch of feathers; the woman goes to work softly with a cloth. She does not raise half the dust, nor fill her own eyes and mouth with it—but she goes into the corners and attends to the leaves as well as the covers. . . . A woman of the right kind reading after a man follows him as Ruth followed the reapers of Boaz, and her gleanings are often the finest of the wheat.—Holmes.

"About November of this year (1682) took place the famous treaty of friendship with the Indians. It was made at Shackamaxon (then Sachamaxon, the 'Place of Kings'), under a great elm tree. It was an ancient place of treaties among the red men, and Markham had already used it as a place to buy the land for the Governor's mansion, called Pennsbury, thirty miles up the river. It was therefore tactfully selected by Penn for the place of the great treaty. It is now in Kensington (a section of Philadelphia). The old tree was blown down in 1810. One of its children has taken its place and there is a monument. The well-known picture by Benjamin West does wrong to William Penn's appearance. He was not a stout old gentleman, but a man of thirty-eight, dignified and graceful beyond most men." John W. Graham maintains in his new book, "William Penn."

"The half-circle of seated Indians, the elders in front and the young behind, women as well as men, for West is right about the tied-up baby, Tamintin with his chaplet and horn of power, already an honored friend of the Governor's, sitting in front with his councillors, the ground covered with leaves of the fall season, the lofty branches above, the council fire in the center, and in front the broad river with here and there a log house in the forest—on this im-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1918

EDITORIALS

"The Collar Black and Chestnut Wig"

YEARS ago a famous London comic paper drew a cartoon of Mr. Gladstone and the Lord Derby of that day running hand in hand into the sea, whilst a bathing woman, in the garb of Britannia, warned them that they were getting out of their depth. "But," gayly replied Mr. Gladstone, "we like being out of our depth." The cartoon was not without its moral, and the moral was not too subtle to be easily understood. For this reason we recommend a study of it to the Honorable Charles Murphy, member for Russell, in the Federal Parliament of Canada. Mr. Murphy has, it is obvious, much to learn as a statesman, to say nothing of what he may still hope to pick up as a politician. But before he goes any further, he had better take the simple bathing woman's warning, and at least keep within his depth. In the course of the debate on the address, in the Canadian Parliament, on Tuesday last, Mr. Murphy indulged in a criticism of The Christian Science Monitor, in the course of which he succeeded in making almost if not quite as many misstatements as he made statements. Mr. Murphy is evidently endowed with something of a dramatic turn, for he introduced his references to The Christian Science Monitor in the words, "While the conspiracy against the Liberal Party and its leader was in progress—while the conspiracy was in progress within this House—there appeared in the Parliamentary Press Gallery a new correspondent, who evidently was a stranger." It sounds at first like the introduction to a popular novel, but it is really only Mr. Murphy's way of announcing the prosaic fact that during the late election fight in Canada the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Ottawa was changed. But Mr. Murphy had more to say than this. He had expressed surprise, he declared—Mr. Murphy is evidently as easily surprised as Mr. Peter Magnus' friends were amused—that a religious paper like The Christian Science Monitor should go to the trouble and expense of sending a representative to report the Parliamentary proceedings at Ottawa. It was then, it appears, that the terrible secret was divulged to him. The strange man was there to assist in launching an anti-Roman Catholic campaign which would fit in with the Government's preparations for the approaching general election. Ingenious Mr. Murphy!

Really, if Mr. Murphy had only known it, he was enacting the part of the fat knight who, in the inn in Eastcheap, magnified the Prince and Poin into eleven men in buckram and three in kendall green, for as the Prince himself said, on that famous occasion, "Mark now, how plain a tale shall put you down." Mr. Murphy's discovery of The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in the press gallery was an entirely belated one. The Christian Science Monitor has for years had a correspondent in the press gallery, and has regularly received his reports. The whole change which gave rise to the lurid discovery of Mr. Murphy's imagination lay in the fact that The Christian Science Monitor had changed its correspondent in the gallery, and put in a correspondent to represent it alone. Then, again, it is quite evident that Mr. Murphy's knowledge of The Christian Science Monitor is in no way equal to Mr. Weller's knowledge of London, for he is apparently under the impression that it is what is termed a religious paper. Now the smallest examination on Mr. Murphy's part might have revealed to him the fact that The Christian Science Monitor is an ordinary daily paper. Though an ordinary daily paper need not be, as Mr. Murphy seems cheerfully to imply, necessarily an irreligious one. Still as Mr. Murphy had not discovered, up to the time of his recent speech, that The Christian Science Monitor was an ordinary daily paper, he was not likely to have discovered that The Christian Science Monitor Parliamentary reports from Canada could hardly be tortured into a campaign against Roman Catholicism, on the grounds of an undue interest in Canadian politics, inasmuch as The Christian Science Monitor, being a universal paper, has its correspondents all over the world, with the result that having correspondents in Japan it has not been its mission to attack Shintoism, and having correspondents in Calcutta it has not desired to destroy Hinduism. Strangely "extravagant" as it may seem to Mr. Murphy, The Christian Science Monitor does not invent its news, but has its correspondents in every capital in the world, and did not send one especially to Ottawa, in a sort of Madame Angot conspiracy against Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Ingenious Mr. Murphy!

Furthermore, if it would not be asking too much, it would be interesting if Mr. Murphy would inform the House, the next time he speaks, where he procured the information that The Christian Science Monitor was engaged in launching an anti-Roman Catholic campaign to fit in with the Government's preparations for the approaching general election. We have a suspicion that Mr. Murphy's information must have grown, like Topsy, out of his imagination. For this paper was quite unaware that it had any place in the chorus of "the collar black and chestnut wig." It may be permissible to remind Mr. Murphy that it was in this distinctive garb that the conspirators in "Madame Angot" were always disguised, but then, of course, it has already been made perfectly clear that Mr. Murphy knows many things about this paper which nobody else had ever dreamed of. One of these things is that shortly after this another body of conspirators arrived in Ottawa to hold a council of war. Will not Mr. Murphy oblige, as they say in the halls, with the names of the other conspirators? But we are afraid we are asking him to attempt the impossible. It may be that he himself, disguised in "the collar black and chestnut wig," followed these conspirators to their cellar, Mr. Murphy no doubt knows that in novels conspirators always meet in cellars, and learned about their nefarious designs, but we are afraid that if he did that, it was in his dreams, for cer-

tainly Mr. Murphy's speech appears to be composed of "such stuff as dreams are made on." Delightful Mr. Murphy!

We will, then, go so far as to confide to him quite publicly the whole dreadful truth. One member of the staff of this paper has periodically visited Ottawa, and may even do so again. But then one conspirator cannot spread himself around a table, except in Mr. Murphy's dreams. And, indeed, a great daily paper has too much to do in these days to spend its time in comic-opera conspiracies of Mr. Murphy's type. This gentleman, unfortunately for Mr. Murphy's scenario, was not introduced to Sir Robert Borden, for the simple reason he had known Sir Robert Borden for some time, but Sir Robert Borden was guilty of the extraordinarily subtle and sinister device of inviting him to lunch, in the presence of about four hundred other people, at midday, in a club. That we suppose was Sir Robert's camouflage, and perhaps Mr. Murphy had disguised a waiter in order to report the conversation which, if correctly reported, must have been almost piteously uninteresting to the eager Mr. Murphy.

It is quite impossible to follow Mr. Murphy through all the intricacies of this marvelous story, in every line of which you may find new traces of Offenbach, and are continuously reminded that

"When folks conspire to intrigue and plot,
And grimly swear to brake the knot,
They'd best adopt the distinctive rig
Of the collar black and chestnut wig."

But probably enough has been said to show that if Mr. Murphy ever once got near the actual facts during his speech, it must have been by the most extraordinary oversight. So much for what may be called the comic-opera element in Mr. Murphy's speech. As for the serious element, serious rather by implication than anything else, it may prove advisable to deal with that another time. For the rest, we may be permitted to express the sincere hope that before Mr. Murphy speaks again, he will borrow a life-belt, regain the land, or at any rate get the sand under his feet. Inimitable Mr. Murphy!

Hadji Wilhelm!

TODAY the Kaiser must feel a signal satisfaction with himself. It has always been a cardinal aim of the Prussian state to grow great by the sword. This policy of lethal accretion has steadily grown under his vigorous stage management, assisted by that tribal divinity who has cheerfully cooperated in order, as the Kaiser put it in a recent message to the Reichstag, that the war may see a German people arise who are "rich, strong and happy." The method employed does not matter. Peaceful penetration, or "blood and iron," or specious promise: it is all the same, so long as Prussia's obsession for territorial acquisition or piracy has free rein to advance toward its logical culmination, world conquest.

In the striking French war play, "Service," by Henri Lavedan, one of the characters ironically exclaims that when a human being believes himself invincible he will strive for conquest. The embodied truism is fully exemplified in the successive steps of the Kaiser's "Drang nach Osten" policy. Germany, exclaims the British Minister of Blockade in unminced words, is in possession of Odessa and the great towns of the Black Sea in order to gain a new route to the East through Transcaucasia and north-west Persia. The loss of the Baghdad railway route checked her only momentarily upon her fixed career of conquest. Brest-Litovsk proved the way out of the dilemma. By the conscious or unconscious connivance of the Bolshevik rulers of Russia, the Russians themselves removed the obstacles. Such is the aftermath of the Bolshevik theory of the democratic state and the right of self-determination. It seeks to correct a wrong by perpetuating a greater wrong, to free Persia from an immoral compact that she might be free to pass under the heel of a Prussian tyrant; to withdraw her protecting arms from Armenia and stand aloof, secure in her theoretical sense of justice, while the waves of massacre and extermination, augmented by the Prussian seas of "frightfulness," threaten to complete the desolation of a land which Russia was pledged to save. There is evidence that influence is already being used upon the Tatars in Russia to institute a massacre of the Armenians and Georgians dwelling in the Transcaucasia. It is the answer to Baghdad and Jerusalem, to civilization redeeming Mesopotamia and holding the gates of the Far East. The Teuton, dominating the Turk and the Tatar, is still able to hold off the world, while he prepares for a German peace by force on the same colossal scale with which he prepared for war.

The Allies know now, better than they have ever known before, how little of haphazard enters into the present situation. The intellectuals of Germany, echoing the Hegelian philosophy of the Absolute and its logical culmination in the Teutonic race, have openly taught that the world belonged to Germany, and that it was the bounden duty of less fortunate nations to ingratiate themselves with her rather than be left out of the historical process. Turkey has been slowly ingratiating herself for years. The open advocacy of Prussian colonization of Asia Minor goes back to the forties, and Turkey came into the war in 1914 as the result of a rôle long and adroitly played and cunningly pursued by the Kaiser. At Constantinople and Jerusalem he publicly proclaimed his love for Moslems and his purpose to protect them and their faith. He even allowed, as the foreign secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions declares, a statement to go unchallenged in Turkish papers that he was a Moslem; whilst he encouraged prayers for himself, in the mosques, as Hadji Wilhelm, a title which is bestowed only upon the green-turbaned Mecca pilgrim! What wonder, then, that the proclamation of a holy war by Turkey received neither protest nor rebuke from Berlin! What saved the world from a carnival of slaughter in India, Persia, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, and Northern Africa, a holocaust which would have surpassed in savagery anything recorded of Tamerlane or Genghis Khan, was that the Moslems could not be got to sever their British ties.

When all is said and done, the abandonment of Turk-

ish and Russian Armenia is seen as part of a senseless, if not criminal, policy toward the oppressed humanity which the opportunity of war had placed under Russian protection. The only relief to the whole sordid story is the valiant effort that Great Britain made to get relief to the Armenians from the Persian Gulf and thence to Baku. But the British mission reached Enzeli on the Caspian only to be stopped by the Bolsheviks, "instigated by and acting in conjunction with Turkish and German agents."

The Fuel Supply

THE Government of the United States has no greater or more immediate duty to perform than that of effecting the production and distribution of fuel sufficient to meet the industrial and domestic needs of the nation for a period extending beyond the winter of 1918-19. The time to begin the performance of this task is not next summer, next fall, or next winter, but now.

Time that might have been employed in filling the country's bins was frittered away scandalously last year. There was relaxation when there should have been acceleration of production at the mines. Thousands of coal trucks out of commission, were left to clog, rust, and rot on sidings when they should have been rushed with all expedition through repair shops. The round houses of the "great systems" were literally jammed with broken-down locomotives. Tens of thousands of tons of coal were piled up at the mines waiting for "empties" that never arrived. The Fuel Administration, from time to time, sent out optimistic reports. Then came the early winter and the fuel famine, and, finally, the activity in production and distribution that should have come months earlier.

It must be extremely puzzling to people in other parts of the world to learn that, in the United States, land of almost exhaustless natural resources, there should be so many shortages of so many things. As a matter of fact, there is shortage only of one thing, that is, the quality of foresight among those who assume responsibility for conserving public interests and safeguarding public welfare. There was never a time, last winter, when the supply of fuel in the country was not more than sufficient to meet every possible demand; there were, however, several times when facilities for reaching and distributing it were lacking. As a consequence of a deficiency in ordinary foresight in the management of the larger affairs of the nation, it has been the case, more than once, that people have lacked food in one section while people in other sections have been oversupplied with it, just as it has happened, time and again, that people have suffered from lack of fuel in one quarter of the country when that commodity has been plentiful in all other quarters.

Obviously, the rational thing for the Government to do now, in view of past experience and present prospects, is to see to it that every part of the country, dependent on an outside fuel supply, is immediately and amply stocked. If this basic necessity be properly provided for, the industries of the nation need suffer no interruption, the people need suffer no discomfort, and thought and time and energy may be turned to other important subjects, duties, and tasks. It will be worse than a mistake, it will be a crime, if, after the lesson taught last year, the United States shall ever again permit its transportation and distribution system to fail in the performance of any of its essential functions.

The Salt Mines of Wieliczka

WHEN the Russians made their sensational advance upon Galicia Cracow, early in the war, they had in view an objective about which they said little but knew a great deal. It was none other than the famous government salt mines of Wieliczka. To the Russian officers and men alike, salt has a special symbolic significance, just as, to the Roman soldier, "salarium" stood as a part of his fixed rations and, in later times, as the synonym for the pay, or salary, with which to purchase it. Cakes of salt, in lieu of money, have been used in countries as far apart as Abyssinia and China. But to the Russian Government as a whole, salt, in Galicia at least, meant the seizure of a valuable enemy monopoly from which Austria and Poland have for centuries drawn national revenues. The economic importance of salt is indicated by the almost universal prevalence, in the present and the past, of salt taxes. Under Oriental systems of taxation, high imposts were levied, one result of which was that the salt usually reached the consumer in a very impure state. The "salt which has lost its savor" is, literally, simply a salt largely mixed with earth.

There is plenty of interesting precedent, too, for the strong defense which the Germans put up to keep Austrian Wieliczka from falling into the hands of the Russians. In ancient times the Germans used to wage wars for the possession of saline streams, and believed that the presence of salt in the soil invested the district with peculiar sanctity. At salt deposits prayers were, it was thought, most readily heard, so that a religious significance was attached to the "divine substance," as Homer terms it, which often was obtained only by force and sacrifice. The gods were worshiped as givers of the fruits of the earth, and the "covenant of salt" came to be regarded as a symbol of an enduring compact and as sealing the obligation of fidelity.

Wieliczka lies amid a poor and monotonous looking neighborhood, but the mines themselves are probably the most remarkable and the largest in the world. A town lies beneath a town, and no individual, probably, has ever explored the whole of it. Perhaps the most singular feature of this unique place is that both the town above and the town below are inhabited principally by Germans. A German colony was doubtless settled here with the deliberate intent of ousting the Pole from his inheritance. But, German or Pole, all alike have left a strangely beautiful impress upon the mines, that is to say, Wieliczka below ground is a show place of which the miners are proud. Men have not merely delved, scooped, and hallowed out the countless galleries and caves as miners in a coal mine. No, something of that age-long sacredness of salt which is conveyed in the Arab phrase, "there is salt between us," seems to have always lingered in the

minds of generations of these subterranean workers. As they forced out the huge blocks with their wedges, they beautified the hollows they had left. They were "true to salt"; they made grottoes and halls, churches and chapels. Clever hands fashioned statues and arbors, cunningly devised niches, and carved the greenish saline walls; while out of the still more valued crystal salt, found only in small quantities in narrow veins, and which is white and transparent as glass, the workers devised many kinds of pretty trifles, such as necklaces, bracelets, and inkstands.

But the wonder of the mines is the great salt lake, the inky spaces of which are lit up by different-colored flares. By its silent shores the miners of long ago cut out of the translucent salt a figure of Queen Kunigunda, the founder of the mine in 1251. Standing upon the edge of the wondrous waters, the figure, now in shadow now in light, seems, like Calatea, to gain sudden life and movement. Out of the gloom a somber figure sculls a shadowy boat, and, as one embarks with him, flares and rockets dispel the darkness that still clings to the distant recesses and caverns. The walls alternately glow in dull greens and reds, or flash like diamonds, and, moving off from the shores, one seems to be mysteriously borne into a world of illusion and unreality.

Notes and Comments

THE British Women's Auxiliary Army Corps was followed by the formation of the Women's Royal Naval Service, and now the Air Service is to have its women auxiliaries. Just as the W. A. A. C. has become popularly known as the Waacs and W. R. N. S. as the Wrens, the Air Service auxiliaries are to be the Penguins, because those quaint creatures, while having wings, do not fly. It is more than probable that the women concerned will take this name as a challenge, and that, before the Air Service has done with them, natural history will have been enriched by a new species—a flying Penguin.

GREAT lessons on great subjects are not alone to be found amongst great nations, and in no instance, perhaps, is this more true than in the matter of prohibition. Great nations, for instance, have evidently much to learn from the Cherokee Indians. They had never distilled unlawful "fire water," but they drank it when they could get it, until one day the chief of the tribe, becoming aware of the devastations being wrought among his people by the use of whiskey, did a really great thing. He did not "sign a ukase" after the autocratic fashion of a Tzar, but, calling a council, he told the people that the only way to save their nation was to abandon the use of whiskey, which he himself would do from that very day. Almost the whole tribe joined him. And so the song of the patriot might surely be, to adapt once again a famous verse:

Hush, little country,
Don't you cry;
You'll be a Cherokee
By and by.

As a natural consequence of the winning of the cause of women's franchise in Great Britain, the organ of the "United Suffragists," Votes for Women, which has kept the flag flying both in peace and in war, ceases publication. The February number is the last to appear. In making its bow to the public, Votes for Women points to the passing of the Representation of the People Act as a great blow struck for liberty and democracy all over the world, and with a deep sense of the nature of the world's struggle, which their fight for an idea has given them, they add that "in a very special sense" women's enfranchisement in Great Britain "is the greatest victory that has yet been won over Prussianism." But, however much of a triumph, suffragists recognize that it is but the opening of the door to active participation in even greater issues.

IT SOUNDS strange to hear something new about Audubon, the American ornithologist, at this late hour, from no less a personage than Sir Walter Scott. Sir Walter had a visit from him in 1827, and describes him as the naturalist "who had followed that pursuit by many a long wandering in the American forests. He is an American by naturalization, a Frenchman by birth: but less of a Frenchman than I have ever seen—no dash, or glimmer, or shine about him, but great simplicity of manners and behavior; slight in person and plainly dressed; his countenance acute, handsome and interesting, but still simplicity is the dominant characteristic." It is interesting to know that Audubon found that Sir Walter looked like Franklin at his best, and reminded him of Benjamin West; that at the thought of the interview with the great author his "heart trembled" and he "longed for the meeting, yet wished it over."

"EVERY boy and girl who really sees what the home garden may mean," writes President Wilson to Secretary Lane, "will, I am sure, enter into the purpose with high spirits, because I am sure they would all like to feel that they are in fact fighting in France by joining the home garden army." There may have been some mistakes made in home gardening last year, but this is no reason why adults, any more than children, should let a square foot of soil go to waste this year. The food problem is likely to be even more acute in 1918 than it was in 1917, and there should be neither idle lands nor idle hands, wherever it is possible to add to the food-stuff supply. Boys and girls should be encouraged in garden work. It is one way in which they can be of immense assistance in the war. It is a way, also, in which they can be saved from idling and helped toward useful manhood and womanhood.

Two young Amazons, members of the Russian women's battalion, are reported to have recently arrived in Halifax, N. S. Fancy would represent them as modern Joan of Arcs, disembarking from an adventurous voyage, fully accoutered in the panoply of war. Cold facts, however, declare them to be a couple of unassuming and quiet women who are about to enter upon the harmless career of workers in a Canadian candy factory!